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MAKING MORE ENEMIES.

CLEVELAND'S SHABBY TREATMENT OF W. R. COX.

A Civil-Service Rumpus as Usual—A War on a Veto—Fat Offices Given Out—Work in Congress—Secretary Bayard Scores a Point—Senators as Railroad Attorneys—Democrats Afraid of a Caucus—General News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The friends of W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Select Committee on Civil-Service Reform, are making mouths at the President. Cox failed to receive a nomination at the hands of his North Carolina constituency. The cause was their hostility to civil service. It was confidently stated at the time that Cox would be cared for by the President. A foreign mission or a place on the Civil-Service Commission was said to be in waiting for him. But now Mr. Cox's friends think the President has grown unaccountably cold. He gives no sign that he intends to provide for the sacrificed Congressman, but acts as though the suggestion bored him. In other words, Representative W. R. Cox of North Carolina can be of no more use to Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Cleveland has no more use for him. The distressing feature of this indifference is the alleged violation of a bargain by the party of the Presidential part. Cox was made Chairman of the Select Committee on Civil-Service Reform against his will. He knew the position would make him unpopular at home. But the President was anxious to have a Southern champion. Cox stood well with his party and was picked out as the man for the hour. It is said that he made known to Mr. Cleveland the danger of defeat if he accepted the honors that were to be thrust upon him, and was given a specific promise that in such event he would be given a first-class position. Cox performed his part and upheld the policy of the Administration. The Administration is not keeping its word and the President is denounced for ingratitude.

A War on a Veto.

One of the vetoes soon to be called up in the Senate relates to the granting of the right of railroad way through the Indian reservation in North Montana. The people most interested in it are now here because of some railroad litigation in the Supreme Court, and before going away they would like to have something done. President J. J. Hill of the Manitoba is chief of these. He gave his check for $25,000 to Cleveland's campaign fund. Pat Kelly and Mike Doran are friendly to the project, and they all look upon the veto as not creditable to the President, towards whose election they contributed. It was claimed last summer that the veto was a piece of spitework on the President's part because Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. E. Smith, who had resigned under disagreeable circumstances, had become the attorney of the road. The veto message was a fretful document, chiding Congress for passing so many bills allowing railroads the right of way through Territories, and saying that the President had concluded to put a stop to it. He quoted from the treaty with the Indians to show the injustice of allowing the railroad to run through the reservation. The Senate Indian Committee tripped the President by putting the treaty beside his message and showing that he must have read it carelessly if at all. The committee reported unanimously in favor of passing the bill over the veto. No one in the Senate had any interest in the matter, and it would probably have dropped out of sight had not President Hill, Solicitor W. E. Smith, and others appeared on the scene lately. They have a plaintive tale to tell the Congressmen of how the President has left two or three hundred miles of railroad running nowhere on their hands. It will continue to run nowhere unless they can get through the reservation.

THE OFFICES.

Wyoming's New Governor—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The President today undid a little of his own previousness in the Wyoming Governorship. He nominated Thomas Moonlight of Leavenworth, the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Kansas. Moonlight takes the place of George W. Baxter, who was named to succeed Gov. Warren only a few weeks ago. Warren at the time was deep in a controversy with Sparks, and this was made the pretext for his removal, though it really had nothing to do with the case. More than a year ago some Democrat who wanted the Governorship filed trivial charges against Gov. Warren. They were pigeon-holed by Secretary Lamar, who did not look upon them as important enough to be answered. But when the pressure for a Democratic Governor grew unpleasant Warren was put out and all these matters were revived. Baxter, who succeeded him, was a young Kentuckian who had not been long in the Territory. Social influence was said to have gained his appointment, which it was gravely declared was to purify the public service. This rather overdid the business, and specific charges were soon made that he was a violator of the land laws, that he was the chief person in a big railway land-grant grab, and had fenced in about 30,000 acres of the Government domain, which he was on the point of selling to an English syndicate. These charges were laid before the President. Whether Baxter was given a chance to answer them is not known, but the President plainly did not care to submit his nomination to the scrutiny of the Senate, and Moonlight's name went in instead.

Arthur S. Thomas was today appointed a member of the Utah Commission. He is the present Secretary of Utah Territory. He succeeds ex-Senator Paddock, who resigned for the reason that his private interests demanded his presence in Nebraska.

The District of Columbia Commissioners today appointed Col. William G. Moore to be Major and Chief of Police in place of Maj. Walker, resigned.

[Col. Moore is the commanding officer of the Washington Light Infantry Corps and at present holds a prominent position in the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington. He was private secretary to ex-President Andrew Johnson.]

THE TWO HOUSES.

Subsidiary Coin—The Woman Suffrage Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to the House a communication from the Director of the Mint pointing out the need of new legislation in the matter of the statutory limit of subsidiary silver coin outstanding in circulation. In his communication the Director says that the practice of the department seems to have been based upon the theory that it is its duty to supply subsidiary coin up to the full requirement of the public demand. Yet this practice does not seem to accord with the joint resolution of 1876, limiting the amount of subsidiary coin outstanding to $50,000,000. To sustain the department in its theory and action in this matter, the Director submits a draft of a joint resolution providing that so much of the act of 1876, above referred to, as limits to $50,000,000 the amount of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, be repealed. It also authorizes the Director to purchase the bullion required for this coinage with the bullion fund, with the provision that the amount to be coined into half-dollars, quarters, and dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, called up, and the House passed, a bill amending the act "For the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," so as to provide that in all cases arising under the same any person who was duly appointed and commissioned, whether his commission was actually received by him or not, should be considered as commissioned to the grade therein named, and shall be entitled to all pay and emoluments as if actually mustered at that date.

The Senate took the bill reported by Mr. Blair from the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage (Feb. 3, 1886), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, and was addressed by Mr. Blair in support of the bill. At the close of his speech Mr. Blair gave notice that he would at an early day ask action on the bill. There were not over a score of ladies in the gallery during its delivery, although notice of it had been given yesterday.

CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

Secretary Bayard Gains a Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The House Foreign Affairs Committee is going to grant Secretary Bayard's cherished wishes. At the meeting of the sub-committee the Consular Appropriation bill was completed and will be approved by the full committee. It carries with it an increase of not less than $500,000, all due to raising the grades of missions and Consulates to meet the suggestions of the State Department. Under a Republican Administration the Democrats would never consent to this proposed consular reorganization. It cost too much, they said. But the President's message has warned them to beware of false economy, and there will be no Congressional elections next year to afford comparisons of the cost of administration, so the majority in the House can afford to be liberal. The Republican members of the committee will not make a minority report, but will reserve the right to offer amendments on the floor. The debate will probably bring out some interesting talk on some of the most notorious of Secretary Bayard's men, like Bayless W. Hanna, ex-Gov. Hubbard, Minister Manning, and others who are thought to be now receiving rather more than their services as representatives of the United States entitle them to.

Senators as Railroad Attorneys.

There is a bill pending in the Senate to prevent Senators from acting as railroad attorneys. It comes over from last session. The Senate adjourned today after having been in session one hour and forty minutes. Senator Ingalls made the first motion, but was prevailed upon to withdraw it upon being informed that an important message from the President was expected. In doing so he grumbled that it was thought necessary that the representatives of thirty-eight States should await the convenience of the President. The message soon came, and, after five minutes spent in executive session, business for the day was concluded. No reason was given in the Senate for cutting short the already limited time in which to transact the important legislation awaiting action by Congress. Visitors to the Supreme Court during the afternoon, however, thought they knew the reason when they saw Senators Edmunds and Evarts sitting as counsel on opposing sides in a case on trial before the court. Weight was given to this theory by the request made by Senator Edmunds of another Senator to allow a bill in which he was interested to go over to another day, as he could not be present.

Afraid of a Caucus.

The Democrats of the House want a caucus, but they are afraid to call one. They want to systematize business. So far things have run smoothly, and the outlook for important legislation is good. But there are already signs of a fierce struggle for precedence in the special orders. The steering committee appointed toward the close of last session was made up of Carlisle, Morrison and Randall; but after the new Navy bill had been redrafted to meet their views the House concluded that it would not let three members undo the work of committees, and the steerers were overridden on several important questions. This session they are shy about dictating the course of business.

Capt. Eads Wants No Congressional Aid.

Some of Capt. Eads' devoted friends, who have worked for him and his ship railway in and out of Congress, will be depressed by the announcement that he has decided to withdraw his appeal for Government aid. He would like to have the subsidy, but with the burden of conditions imposed by the pending bill it is not attractive. Still, those conditions were intended only to insure to the Government some reasonable foundation for its investment and to prevent the squandering of millions of the people's money upon a miserable failure. The assertion that Capt. Eads is unwilling to be "trammeled by Governmental restrictions" may indicate that there still lingers in his mind some doubt as to the complete success of his project. But, while he will no longer ask for a subsidy, he will ask Congress for a National charter. This request should be denied without hesitation. Capt. Eads can easily incorporate his railway company in some other way. A Congressional charter might assist him in getting subscriptions from foreign investors, but if the worth of his project can be satisfactorily demonstrated to inquiring capitalists he will be able to get along with a charter procured under the general law of some State.

The Waiting Territories.

The House Territorial Committee today decided to hold a special meeting next Monday to hear Delegates Toole of Montana and Voorhees of Washington on the admission of these Territories. The Senate bill for the admission of Washington passed last session took in the whole of the pan-handle. A strong argument in behalf of Montana is its supposed Democratic majority, insuring Democratic United States Senators and Electors. Since it has been found that, notwithstanding the reëlection of a Democratic Delegate from Washington, the Legislature of that Territory is Republican, the Democrats do not look favorably on its admission. When it was thought the Territory would be a Democratic State the scheme was to rush through the Senate bill for its admission and leave both Montana and Dakota out in the cold. The Republican majority in the Senate is willing that all three of these Northwestern Commonwealths should come in together.

He May Be Made Bank Examiner.

The gentleman who is slated for the National Bank Examinership in the place of Mr. Augustus W. Scriba is Mr. Valentine P. Snyder, now Deputy Controller of the Currency, having been appointed to that position soon after the beginning of the present Administration. He is about 35 years of age, and from 1875 to July 1, 1883, he was correspondence clerk in the Third National Bank of New York. He was born in Hudson, N.Y., and for a short time previous to becoming correspondence clerk of the Third National Bank he was cashier of a bank in Fishkill. Mr. Jordan, the United States Treasurer, who was formerly cashier of the Third National Bank, took a great fancy to Mr. Snyder, and it was by his influence that Mr. Snyder was made Deputy Controller.

Washington Briefs.

The President has accepted a section of forty miles of the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington Territory, from the 125th to the 165th mile west from Columbia River.

President Elmer Washburn of the Live-Stock Exchange arrived this evening. It is understood he will coöperate with the cattlemen to get pleuro-pneumonia legislation. Morrison has promised to give his influence in the House.

The Hennepin delegation is making daily visits to the Secretary of War. They have been promised an abstract of the Comstock board's report, but the department is slow in getting it ready. It will be obtained before the end of the week, and then the Hennepinners will know where they stand.

Mrs. Cleveland returned to Washington this morning after an absence of ten days. The President was worse today. About town it was reported that the rheumatism is spreading from his knees. In this lies the danger to a man of his temperament. Several persons who had appointments to see the President were obliged to forego their intentions owing to his illness.

Thomas Shirley, the Democratic war-horse of Lake View, is here. A year or so ago he was a candidate for a foreign mission, but he has changed his mind and prefers to stay at home. Mr. Shirley wants a position under the Department of Justice, and will interview Attorney-General Garland tomorrow. A Territorial Judgeship would about meet his idea of what the President owes to a faithful Democratic citizen.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recommended that proceedings be commenced to compel the removal of fences unlawfully inclosing public land in Colfax County, New Mexico, amounting to about 165,000 acres, of which the Western Cattle Company is said to have inclosed about 7,000 acres; the Palo Blanco Cattle Company, 4,000 acres; Stephen W. Dorsey, 13,627 acres; Portsmouth Cattle Company, 2,900 acres; the Prairie Cattle Company, 13,500 acres; James E. Temple, 4,700 acres. The Commissioner also recommends that the fences inclosing about 82,000 acres in the public land strip south of Kansas, said to have been built by the Western Cattle Company, be removed by the military.

A Remarkable Man.

John M. Wolff of Martinsburg, W. Va., died Monday, aged 91 years. He not only was the oldest man in the town, but had been a church member sixty years, had never used tobacco, had never drank whisky or other intoxicants, and was never heard to utter an oath.

LORD COLIN ON THE STAND

HE GIVES SOME OF THE DETAILS OF HIS MARITAL MISERY.

Attempting to Implicate the Duke of Marlborough in the Unsavory Scandal—Lady Campbell's Father Denounces in Open Court the Traducer of His Daughter's Name—Some of the Plaintiff's Allegations Admitted to Be True—The Woman Bought the House Furnishings.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The trial of the Campbell divorce case was resumed today. The counsel for Lady Colin Campbell asked that an order be issued compelling Lord Colin to give further security for the payment of his wife's costs. This the Judge refused to grant. Lord Colin was again called to the witness stand. He testified that Lady Colin admitted in July, 1883, while ill, that she received two or three letters each day from the Duke of Marlborough. She refused to show the letters to him. She also confessed to receiving letters from Gen. Butler. When he asked her to show them to him she replied that she did not keep her letters. When Lady Colin left his house she said she was going to her sister's at Beaufort Gardens. He asked her why she went to Cadogan place and wrote letters dated Beaufort Gardens. The witness thought she so dated her letters. On being pressed by the Judge he said he was sure he asked her if she took anybody home with her from the ball the previous Friday night. Lady Colin denied that any one was with her.

Here Mr. Blood, the father of the plaintiff, rose in court, and, shaking his fist at Lord Colin, said: "You are making infamous charges against your wife. It is not the first time you have lied regarding her."

The witness continued that Lady Colin had said to him that unless before he left the room he signed a paper binding himself never to molest her again she would go to her solicitor. The witness said he repudiated this attempt at intimidation and refused to sign such a paper. He asked Lady Miles to go with him into another room, and, after a conversation with her, they both returned to the family council. Lady Miles said to Lady Colin: "Colin desires me to say that he made no charges against you." The witness expressed his willingness to submit the question of his health to a medical commission, and if the result was favorable he would take no undue advantage. But he stipulated that Lady Colin must abandon her correspondence with the Duke of Marlborough. His wife then referred him to her solicitor and refused to see him alone. It was untrue that he continually made overtures to his wife, but he did refuse to bind himself eternally against cohabitation. The Judge here said that if Lady Colin was innocent her husband's questions were most insulting. Lord Colin denied that he committed adultery with Mary Watson. He said he had taken the action in Paris against his wife under his solicitor's advice. He denied having asked Lady Miles to apologize to Dr. Bird for having alleged that the doctor had caused a miscarriage. Under cross-examination Lord Colin said he had never studied surgery, but attended lectures in the College of Surgeons on gynecology and anatomy.

A letter was read from Lord Colin to Dr. Bird in which the writer said he had studied for a long time in the College of Surgeons and knew a great deal about such matters. The witness admitted having written this letter. He refused to swear he had not told his counsel that Lady Miles said his wife had had a miscarriage. His illness began in 1871, and was afterward continuous from 1876 to 1884, when he was perfectly well. He remembered that at the trial in 1884 the jury was asked to say whether or not he suffered from a disease which could be communicated to his wife. At that time he heard his counsel say there was not a single charge of any kind against Lady Colin. Ellen Brown and Mrs. Duffy told him in July, 1883, what they had testified, and he believed their statements. He admitted having remonstrated with his wife against her overtaxing her strength with charitable work. When asked if his wife ever lied to him he said she used deception. He admitted that after his wife left him at Sion House his brother Walter called to see her at Cadogan place. While absent Lady Colin corresponded with him until the final rupture. He only kept one of her letters. This letter was written in December, 1881. It began with "Darling Boy" and ended with "Your Arab." After the marriage was consummated Lady Colin never said she had suffered from something she was unable to understand. He did not remember having told his wife to take precautions. He admitted he told her to consult with her sister, but not about anything she told him. When pressed he admitted having said, previous to the trial, that he told his wife to take precautions to prevent having children. This admission caused a sensation in the courtroom. Lord Colin further said his means were limited. His wife provided £1,000 with which to furnish their house, and she bought furniture at auction sales and decorated the house at her own expense. He admitted that Rose Baer was dismissed July 17, not, as she swore, the 4th of June. He believed that his wife went to Leigh Court July 10. If his counsel said Lady Colin rushed back suddenly and dismissed Rose Baer, the witness was bound to believe him. [Laughter.]

Lord Colin admitted having used violence on Mrs. Duffy. He further admitted when he asked Lady Colin in May, 1883, to withdraw a message she had sent to him that month, his wife replied: "I will, but for God's sake, leave me alone." Lord Colin also said the Duke of Marlborough had sent presents to Lady Colin at their marriage and dined with her afterwards. The witness admitted that he twice had had an infectious disease, the first time in 1870.

The hearing then adjourned.

The Mining Stock Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—Stocks opened weak on the morning session, and prices, with the exception of Gould & Curry, were all lower than closing quotations last night. Consolidated Virginia, the leading stock, opened at $45, a loss of $7, and under sale of 500 went to $44; it recovered at the close to $45.50. Best & Belcher lost $1.50, closing at $21.50. Chollar was lower at $7.75, and Crown Point $2 lower at $8. Closing quotations for the other stocks were: Hale & Norcross, $8; Mexican, $11.62½; Potosi, $13; Savage, $19.50; Yellow Jacket, $8.25; Ophir, $21; Sierra Nevada and Utah were unusually weak, the former opening at $12.50, closing at 11 o'clock at $8.25, a loss of $4.25. Utah closed at $11.75.

Refuses to Vacate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Dr. Mathewson, who was removed by Gov. Dawes Saturday afternoon from the position of Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, refused to give possession. Yesterday afternoon Secretary of State Roggen, representing the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, went to the hospital in Dr. Mathewson's absence, and upon the return of the Superintendent refused him admission. He came back to the city and has been here since, while his family is at the hospital. Today he began proceedings in quo warranto to test the right of the Governor to remove him without conviction upon specific charges preferred by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

The Steamer New York at Ludington.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The propeller City of New York came in tonight for fuel. She had one steam-pump. Cleared—F. & P. M. No. 2, W. H. Brown. Wind southwest, light.

Riot Among Workingmen.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A riot broke out in Amsterdam at 6 o'clock this evening among the unemployed mill hands. Two hundred or more of them gathered near Kline & Hubb's mill to attack the non-union employés. The police charged with drawn clubs and dispersed the crowd, several of whom were injured. There is great excitement over the affair.

CARRIED FROM HER HOME.

Two Men Abduct a Woman in St. Louis—She Returns a Raving Maniac.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—About 5 o'clock yesterday evening Mrs. John Gutling, wife of a deputy clerk in the Probate Court, opened the door of her house in answer to a ring of the bell and found two men standing on the steps. A horse and wagon was hitched a short distance away. The pair represented themselves as peddlers and asked Mrs. Gutling if she did not want to buy some butter. She replied that she did not. They offered her other provisions, and then, learning that she was alone in the house, they forced their way and knocked the woman down and assaulted her. She was beaten into a state of insensibility. The men then robbed the house and carried the woman to the wagon. She revived when placed in the bottom of the wagon, but was again struck and fainted. The house is in the southern suburbs and stands nearly 200 yards from the nearest neighbor. The wagon was a covered affair and there was no chance of escape. The men then drove outside the city limits into a lonely ravine, where they repeated their assaults, and kept her a prisoner until midnight. They then drove to within a half-mile of her home and threw her out of the wagon. She was barefooted and only half-dressed and in this condition walked through snow and water to her home. At 1 o'clock this morning her husband, who had reported her absence to the police, heard a noise at the door and upon opening it found his wife there, a raving maniac. Her condition was pitiable, and from her incoherent language very little of the true story could be gained. Her feet were frozen, her hair disheveled, and her garments torn into strips. This morning she had recovered sufficiently to give an outline of the night's occurrence. At the time the men threw the woman to the sidewalk the action had been observed by a citizen, who informed a policeman, and the wagon was pursued and after a hot chase the pair were captured. The character of the crime committed was not then known, but the men were held, and when the woman recovered sufficiently to tell her story the prisoners were charged with it and admitted their crime, claiming that they were drunk and did not know what they were doing. The Missouri law makes the crime punishable with death, and as Mrs. Gutling is very low it is probable that murder will be added to their offense.

A REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

Rumors of the Baltimore & Ohio Line Being Transferred to Gould Denied.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—The Southern industrial journal *Dixie* has a special dispatch from a staff correspondent at Fort Worth, Tex., which says:

One of the largest and most important transactions ever recorded is now on foot. It is nothing less than the trade between Jay Gould and President Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio whereby the entire Baltimore & Ohio telegraph system is to be transferred to Gould, who now practically owns the Western Union. In return for the same President Garrett is to receive the Wabash system, thus giving the Baltimore & Ohio a line from Kansas City to Baltimore. The magnitude of a deal of this kind can scarcely be understood, but it is known to officials of the Gould system here that the Baltimore & Ohio have long been seeking to extend their operations west of the Mississippi River. The information is believed to be thoroughly reliable, as it is said to be substantiated by memoranda made by the late H. M. Hoxie prior to his death and found among certain papers that had been laid away for future reference. The secret leaked out through a party who desired to arrange with Fort Worth capitalists to operate in Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio stocks as soon as there was any indication that the bargain had been consummated.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A reporter handed Jay Gould a copy of the Atlanta dispatch stating that a deal between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio had been arranged. Mr. Gould read the dispatch and then took a pen and wrote the following across the face of it: "There is not a word of truth in it." Mr. Bates of the Baltimore & Ohio was also seen and he denied each and every statement made in the dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., about the trade between President Garrett and Jay Gould is not credited in Baltimore. President Garrett was not at his office when a reporter called. Dr. W. T. Barnard, assistant to President Garrett, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, was told about the dispatch. He was about to answer the reporter's question, but paused and said: "No, I will not make any reply. Simply say that you told me about the dispatch, and that I laughed you out of the office." Mr. Garrett's address to the directors today upon his reëlection as President is of an independent tenor, and does not indicate any such bargain as the Atlanta dispatch reports.

RELEASED BY THE JUDGE.

A Detroit Lawyer Sent to Jail for Contempt Is Permitted to Go Free.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—There has been no such legal sensation here in months as that furnished by the commitment of Capt. William F. Atkinson to jail by Judge Jennison for contempt of court. The lawyer spent last night in his prison quarters, but early this morning his friends were astir in his interest. When Judge Jennison's court opened Col. John Atkinson applied to the Judge for a remission of the sentence, but Jennison would not entertain the idea for a moment. Col. Atkinson intimated that lawyers who practiced in Jennison's court had the fear of a dungeon constantly held up to them. The court took exception to this remark, and both court and counsel grew somewhat excited. The large crowd who had turned out to see and hear the matter expected Atkinson's sarcasm would land him in jail with his brother, but he escaped. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Henry M. Cheever and John G. Hawley, two of the leading lawyers of the State, made application to Judge Chipman of the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Capt. Atkinson. The writ was based on the usual grounds and also set up that Judge Jennison's action in committing Atkinson was illegal and the commitment therefore void. Judge Chipman granted the writ, and it was made returnable forthwith. The Superior Court room was packed in a few minutes. The proceedings, however, were postponed till 8 o'clock this evening to give the Prosecuting Attorney time to prepare himself to represent Judge Jennison. When court convened this evening Mr. Cheever said that since 4 o'clock Judge Jennison had concluded to vacate his order committing Capt. Atkinson, and the application for a writ of habeas corpus was therefore withdrawn. Capt. Atkinson will therefore sleep at home tonight and in the consciousness that he has practically won the contest.

The Bell Telephone Suits.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Mr. Jeff Chandler of the Government counsel in the Bell telephone case said today that the Government did not propose to appeal the case to the Supreme Court, but will institute suit against the company in Boston as soon as possible. Said he:

> Not because we believe the Columbus decision with regard to jurisdiction to be just, or because we have any doubt in the matter, but because we realize that it would be impossible to get action by the Supreme Court for at least two years. The overcrowded condition of the docket would naturally throw the case over until next term, and it would be almost impossible to get it advanced, since the court has several times refused to advance cases at the express solicitation of the Attorney-General, and it certainly would not do so in this case. We would spend two years to stand just where we are now, so that it has been deemed advisable to take the case to Boston.

New Liquor Law in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8.—The House of Representatives of the General Assembly, now in session, has passed a bill making the retail liquor license $250, which is equivalent to more than doubling it. A proposition to make it $500 was voted down by a small majority. The Senate has passed a general local-option law for all counties.

Cluverius Gets a Respit.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Gov. Lee this evening respited Cluverius until Jan. 14.

WHAT THE BANKERS SAY.

OPINIONS ON SECRETARY MANNING'S REPORT AND ADAMS' BILL.

How They Regard the Recommendations Upon the Silver Question—Most of Them Seem to Favor the Suspension of the Coinage of the Dollar—Adams' Suggestion for a Reduced Deposit of Bonds by National Banks Regarded Favorably.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was published in THE TRIBUNE Tuesday morning, but was not generally read by the bankers and others interested in financial matters until the same night. When the bankers were seen yesterday the majority were able to say something about Mr. Manning's recommendations. They were also asked for an expression of opinion concerning Mr. Adams' bill, which provides for a change in the National banking law in relation to the amount of United States bonds the National banks are required to keep on deposit to secure their currency circulation, and which would reduce the amount to one-tenth instead of one-fourth of their capital (up to $200,000), as required by the existing law. The following is what the financial men of the city had to say:

John R. Walsh thought the report a good argument for hard money, and thought his recommendations with reference to the reduction of surplus would be a benefit to business if Congress would follow them. The Adams bill, he said, was one that ought to be passed, as it would enable the smaller banks to continue business without having so much invested in the premium on high-priced bonds; and was really in the interests of the people if they believed it a benefit to perpetuate the National bank system.

H. F. Eames thought the recommendations with reference to the suspension of the coinage of silver were good ones, and ought to be passed by Congress.

D. B. Dewey said, concerning the Adams bill, that as there had ceased to be any profit in the circulation National banks would not, as a whole, object to the withdrawal of the circulation given them by the purchase of bonds if some other satisfactory medium should be provided by Congress. He hadn't read the report of Secretary Manning as yet, and could not, therefore, say anything about it.

J. J. P. Odell had not read the report, but with reference to Congressman Adams' bill, he said he did not think it would amount to anything, and felt confident it would not pass the present Congress.

J. O. Rutter thought the financial administration of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning was tinctured entirely by the views and interests of New York City and the judgments determined by New York City influences. He thought Mr. Manning and Mr. Cleveland failed to comprehend the fact that the business interests of this country are not wholly reflected by the interests surrounding Wall street. He did not coincide wholly with the views expressed by Mr. Manning, and said they seemed to be influenced entirely by the moneyed classes. He thought if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Manning would make up their minds that there were some people and some interests south of Philadelphia and west of Buffalo, it would be an advantage to their financial administration.

D. H. Tolman thought the report a pretty good one, and was inclined to coincide with the views expressed by Mr. Manning.

Charles F. Gray thought it a very sensible one, and he coincided with the views expressed. He concurred in the recommendation to suspend the coinage of silver, and he believed his (the Secretary's) objections to the free coinage of silver were based in reason and common sense. He did not approve of the Adams bill, and thought the circulation of the National banks ought to be done away with, and that the Government ought to take the circulation into its own hands. "If we must have a circulation from the banks," he said, "let them deposit dollar for dollar, either in legal tender or silver, and then issue a dollar of currency against that deposit, and at the same time remove the tax on circulation." His idea was, however, that the banks should not meddle with the circulation, but that the Government should take the exclusive control and make any profits there might be. The Adams bill, he continued, would only be a partial remedy, for as the bonds were withdrawn the same trouble would have to be met again. If the Government would take hold of the matter and issue the circulation there would be no further trouble, as that would end the matter satisfactorily to all.

B. Loewenthal had not found time to read the report, but in speaking of the Adams bill said he thought it a very just one, because of the assistance it would give the smaller banks. He thought the privilege of issuing currency ought to be optional with the banks, and not compulsory, as under the existing law. He was inclined to think the National bank problem was going to prove troublesome during the present session of Congress, owing to the withdrawal of the 3 per cent bonds as deposit for circulation.

John J. Mitchell had not read the Secretary's report, but had read that portion of the President's message relating to the currency question. He thought he (the President) had dodged it, as he had a good many other questions. He saw no objections to the Adams bill, and believed it was rather a desirable one. He thought it would prove acceptable to the banks to be allowed to dispense with the circulation altogether. Government bonds, he said, were now merchantable and selling at a premium because they could only be used by the banks for purposes of deposit to secure circulation. They were beyond an investment value, and for that reason would not be handled by investors.

George Schneider thought well of the report, and said some of the suggestions were very statesmanlike. With reference to the Adams bill, he said the National banks of the West did not care for the circulation, but the one feature of the National banking system for which they did dare was the organization. He thought a radical change of the system, or a return to the old State banking system, would prove disastrous, because in the different States the Legislatures would charter banks in accordance with the ideas of the bankers, which would destroy uniformity, and necessarily lead to confusing and perplexing questions, as well as prove inimical to the true interests of the whole country. He thought the Adams bill would have a tendency to preserve the National banking system to a greater extent than any other bill his attention had yet been called to. Speaking again of the Secretary's report, he said the recommendation that this country suspend the coinage of silver until such time as the States forming the Latin Union were brought to their senses in the matter of determining an international value for the white metal was a most excellent one, and he heartily concurred in it.

Lyman J. Gage had read the report; had studied its details carefully, and had underscored each and every recommendation made. It was a most admirable reflex of the opinions entertained by—Mr. Manning. In other words, Mr. Gage absolutely refused to express an opinion upon the report, and if he has told any one what he thought about it the person was not a newspaper man.

Quite a number of the bankers who intended reading the report Tuesday night found that previous engagements prevented, and among whom were D. W. Irwin, Henry Field, W. C. D. Grannis, C. J. Wheeler, John C. Black, J. W. Doane, E. G. Keith.

A Double Tragedy in Indiana.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Daniel Christman, 75 years old, and who owned nearly a full section of land near Eaton, O., was killed by Bill Mussel, who had formerly worked for him, last night. The murderer also attempted to kill Mrs. Christman and burn the house. He split Christman's head open with an ax, and felled the woman with a stick of stove wood and left her for dead after throwing a lighted lamp upon her bed. The woman revived in time to save herself. Mussel's object was to get some money that Christman had received for some hogs and a horse, but he secured only $20. The murderer is so crippled that his apprehension is pretty sure. It is feared he will be hanged by indignant citizens.

Killed in a Collision.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—A wild locomotive on the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad, while running fifty miles an hour, collided with a passenger-train this morning near Wilmington Junction, Pa. The engineer and fireman of the passenger-train saved themselves by jumping. Thomas Mack and Melvil Devoe, engineer and fireman, respectively, of the wild locomotive, stuck to their posts. The former was killed outright and the latter so badly injured that he died tonight. Both lived in Oil City.

Keck Not to Be Found.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—People are beginning to ask where John Keck is. The embarrassed furniture man could not be found in Detroit today, and telegrams from Ann Arbor assert positively that Keck has not been seen there since yesterday morning. The statement that he was resting at the house of his son-in-law, at 48 Spencer street, was denied by the family, who claim not to have seen him since day before yesterday. Henry A. Harmon, the trustee under one mortgage for Detroit banks, says he has not seen Keck since Saturday. Some of his friends think that Keck has gone away for a few days to get needed rest after his severe mental strain during the past ten days. It transpires that Keck's three brothers, farmers of Washtenaw County, are badly involved in his failure. They had indorsed heavily for him and have been obliged to mortgage their farms to secure their notes. These mortgages aggregate $21,000. The claim of William Apriel, that his indorsement to several notes is a forgery, will not be allowed by the banks without a legal contest.

WHAT IS REAM GOING TO DO?

This Is the All-Absorbing Question on 'Change.

The great sensation in the wheat crowd for the last two days has been the supposed attitude of Mr. Ream. The understanding that he is long himself and that he is the head of a combination of strong bulls after he had been an uncompromising bear for fully two years constitutes the wonder, which is increased by the fact that he refuses to be interviewed. Ordinarily he is the most genial of men, and willing to give almost any one his opinion with regard to the probable course of the market in the future. To say he always tells what he himself is going to do would be a mistake, and perhaps it would be unfair to say that his views in any particular direction are given out very freely till after he has acted on them himself. The suspicion now is that before he uttered a word indicating that he had changed his front he had quietly taken on not far from 10,000,000 bushels. The general opinion is that he is still long to at least that extent, and some of the boys in the crowd have been quietly laughing the last two days over the supposed fact that he is long on a falling market. There is room to think that if Mr. Ream is really long, as supposed—of which there is no proof—he will take care of himself in the long run. He has been for a good while past recognized as the leading operator in the Chicago wheat market, and as a man who has been generally right in his opinions with regard to it. His opinions have been accepted as authoritative by a great many people; and he knows it. He is worth money enough now to be able to value the maintenance of his prestige as a correct thinker, even though it involves the loss of a few dollars, or a few thousands, as the case may be. This is the opinion expressed by some of his friends who have been doing their best to watch him during the last two weeks, and feel more sure about their measurement of the man than of his recent action.

The wheat market yesterday was a little on the down grade, but ended only about ¼ lower than the previous evening. The attitude of the crowd was a waiting one. They all wanted to know what Ream was going to do, and most seemed disappointed at not being able to find out that he had done anything. In the afternoon, however, L. B. Mitchell sold about a million bushels which was rumored to be for R. W. Clarke, and the natural supposition was that this was Ream's wheat, as Mr. Ream is a special partner in Clarke's firm, and Clarke is known to have done a large amount of trading for him recently. The principal independent trading of the day was the early selling of about a million bushels by Hutchinson, most of which seemed to be picked up on buying orders from the seaboard. In the latter part of the day there was some selling by a local exporter, supposed to be on foreign orders, but the market ended up firm, possibly on the fresh apprehension of war trouble in Europe.

TRADE SOCIETIES UNITED.

Amalgamation of the Two Bodies Now in Session in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Congress of the Federation of Trades entered the conference of the Federated Trades today as a committee of the whole, and their credentials were all received and reported upon favorably. President Strasser of the Cigarmakers' Union, who was not even a delegate, was made Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and afterwards admitted to the conference on motion. All energies now seem bent toward forming a federation embracing every trades union in the United States, which, while not antagonizing the Knights of Labor, will form no alliance whatever with it. Although Secretary McGuire received the Powderly committee Tuesday there has been no official recognition of their presence by either the Federated Congress or the Trades Conference. The Knights of Labor have their friends, however, as was shown in the vote on the exclusion of the press. It can be seen that the delegates who are members of both trades unions and Knights of Labor, and desire to bring them into close relationship, are favorable to open sessions. Their opinions prevailed in the Federated Congress, but the large influence of trades-union delegates to the conference has thrown them in the minority. The leaders are proceeding with caution, and the debate this afternoon on the question of admitting reporters was the first conflict of opinion that has occurred. Just what will be done with Mr. Powderly's committee is yet an unsolved problem, and there is uncertainty as to when a solution will be reached. The individual opinions of delegates as expressed today show that a majority of them are in favor of political action for workingmen independent of the two old political parties. Some look with favor upon the movement recently inaugurated by Henry George and his followers in New York and other cities, but the most conservative delegates fear that the tinge of Socialism, supposed to permeate the George plan, would act to the detriment of a purely labor political move. The power of the workingmen in the politics of the country, as evidenced by the New York election, has nerved the delegates up to the point of making some official move in that line. There is no prospect of an adjournment before Saturday.

SHOT BY THE HUSBAND.

An Indignant Man Punishes the Alleged Traducer of His Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Mr. John C. Miller, a well-known stenographer and patent attorney of this city, who lives in Hyattsville, Md., was shot in F street near Ninth this afternoon by George N. Walker, a contractor and brother of Maj. Walker, late Chief of Police. After Walker fired Miller did not fall, but rushed upon Walker and attempted to take the pistol from him. They then had a struggle upon the sidewalk, Walker beating Miller over the head with the butt of the pistol until they were separated. Walker, after his arrest, said to a reporter that he had for a long time been annoyed by insulting letters reflecting upon the character of his wife. Some of the letters were anonymous, while others bore Miller's signature. He had also been threatened with violence and had had Miller bound over to keep the peace. He had no intention, he said, of killing Miller, but, meeting the latter accidentally on the street and seeing him make a motion like drawing a pistol, he drew his weapon and fired several shots. Miller after being shot said, referring to Walker: "He sent his wife after me, as he has after many others." Miller's wound is dangerous and perhaps fatal. Walker was committed to jail.

A Self-Confessed Murderer Commits Suicide.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Gustaf Alfred Lundstrom committed suicide in Pontiac today by cutting his throat with a razor. During the recent trial of Anderson, who was accused of killing Emma Pearson at Hills Grove, it was proved that Lundstrom was in the vicinity of the scene of the murder at the time. After Anderson had been acquitted, Lundstrom said to his wife: "They have cleared old man Anderson and they will be after me next." About 11 o'clock this morning Lundstrom made this startling confession to his wife: "I killed Emma Pearson. They are after me and I am not going to await arrest." He then tried to shoot himself, but the pistol was taken away, and he then went into an out-house and cut his throat. Mrs. Lundstrom believes that her husband was the murderer, for whose apprehension $2,300 has been offered. He was a builder and at the time of his suicide had the contract to build the Swedish parsonage in Pontiac.

THE FISHERY DISPUTES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BAYARD AND EARL ROSEBERY.

The Seizure of the American Schooners Characterized as Unwarrantable—The Right to Enter Canadian Ports—Violations of the Treaty of 1818—England Will Be Held Responsible for All Damages That Have Been Caused—Rosebery's and Phelps' Letters on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The following is the President's letter transmitting to Congress the communication of the Secretary of State and correspondence relating to the fisheries:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of State which is accompanied by the correspondence in relation to the rights of American fishermen in the British North American waters, and commend to your favorable consideration the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take perpetuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen owing to their unfriendly and unwarranted treatment by the local authorities of the maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion hereafter to make further recommendations during the present session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in the open sea-fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bayard's letter is as follows:

To the President: The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President, with a view to its communication to Congress, the correspondence relative to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to British North America which has taken place during the present year. It will disclose the action of this department and of our Minister to Great Britain in relation to the disputed construction of the convention of 1818 and what has been done to procure such an interpretation of its provisions as will be acceptable to both parties to that instrument and consistent with their mutual interests and honor.

From time to time, since the conclusion of the treaty of 1818, differences have arisen between the two Governments as to the extent of the renunciation by the United States of their former fishing rights in common in the littoral waters of British North America, and the true definition of the rights and privileges retained by and expressly guaranteed to the United States in the first article of that convention. The history of this question during the period from 1818 to the present time has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust the respective claims, and occasionally the difficulties have been bridged over by temporary arrangements, notably by the treaty of Washington of June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of May 8, 1871, the fishery articles of the latter having been abrogated by the United States June 30, 1885.

It is to be deeply regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to guide the citizens of the respective nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters of the other, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and satisfactory result. Although propositions are now pending for consideration, which it is hoped may prove the basis of a just and permanent settlement, yet, as supplementary to the published history of this long-standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood of having a clear and well-defined understanding of the relative rights of the two Governments and their respective citizens, it is considered expedient that Congress should have full knowledge of the action of the Executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberations upon this important subject. It will be observed in the course of this correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the Government of Great Britain, that compensation is expected for the loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable action of the local authorities of the Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy fines in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they are justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty stipulations, and the consequent interference with their legitimate voyages, whereby the natural profits of their industry were seriously diminished and in many cases wholly destroyed. It would seem proper that steps in perpetuam rei memoriam should be taken by Congress to allow [illegible] of these losses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her Majesty's Government for settlement; and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized by Congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claimants. Respectfully submitted,

T. F. BAYARD.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch dated March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel S. Sackville-West, the British Minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request of Earl Rosebery to be informed whether it is the intention of the United States Government to give notice to the United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as her Majesty's Governments are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters.

To the communication Secretary Bayard replied under date of March 23 "that the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties precisely as though no fishing articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington." He adds:

> In view of the enduring nature and important extent of the rights secured to American fishermen in British North American territorial waters under the provision of the treaty of 1818, to take fish within the three-mile limit in certain definite parts of the British North American coasts, and to dry and cure fish there under certain conditions, this Government has not found it necessary to notify fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters.

Under date of Washington, D. C., May 10, 1886, Secretary Bayard wrote a long letter to Minister West concerning the seizure of the American schooner Joseph Storey and the schooner David J. Adams. After pointing out the illegality of the seizures the Secretary says:

> The seizure of the vessels I have mentioned, and certain published "warnings" purporting to have been issued by the colonial authorities, would appear to have been made under a supposed delegation of jurisdiction by the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and to be intended to include authority to interpret and enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818, to which the United States and Great Britain are the contracting parties, who can alone deal responsibly with questions arising thereunder. The effect of this colonial legislation and Executive interpretation, if executed according to the letter, would be not only to expand the restrictions and renunciations of the treaty of 1818, which related solely to inshore fishery within the three-mile limit, so as to affect the deep-sea fisheries, the right to which remained unquestioned and unimpaired for the enjoyment of the citizens of the United States, but further to diminish and practically to destroy the privileges expressly secured to American fishing vessels to visit those inshore waters for the objects of shelter, repair of damages, and purchase of wood and obtaining water.
>
> As it is admitted that the deep-sea fishing was not under consideration in the negotiation of the treaty of 1818, nor was affected thereby, and as the use of bait for inshore fishing has passed wholly into disuse, the reasons which may have formerly existed for refusing to permit American fishermen to catch or procure bait within the line of a marine league from the shore lest they should [illegible] for the purpose of catching other fish, no longer exist. As, therefore, there is no longer any inducement for American fishermen to "dry and cure" fish on the interdicted coasts of the Canadian provinces, and as bait is no longer used or needed by them for the prosecution of inshore fishing, in order to "take" fish in the inshore waters to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the results of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own Government to touch and trade at Canadian ports, as well as to engage in deep-sea fishing—from exercising customary and reasonable rights and privileges of trade in the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all ports of the United States. [illegible] considerations by the recent seizures of American vessels [illegible] and the adoption of a local spirit of interpretation in the provinces affecting friendly intercourse, which, I firmly believe, not warranted by the terms of the stipulations on which it professes to rest. [illegible] of the cases, nor have I any desire to shield any American vessel from the consequences of violation of international obligation. The views I advance may prove not to be applicable in every feature to those particular cases, and I should be glad if no case whatever were to arise calling in question [illegible] grave apprehensions [illegible] able to dismiss. [illegible] I cannot refrain from [illegible] unworthy if the two nations who contracted the treaty of 1818 should permit any questions of mutual right under that convention to become obscured by partisan advocacy, or distorted by

> the heat of local interests. It cannot but be the common aim to conduct all discussion in this regard with dignity and in a self-respecting spirit that will show itself intent upon securing equal justice rather than equal advantage.
>
> Everything will be done by the United States to cause the citizens engaged in fishing to conform to the obligations of the treaty and prevent an infraction of the fishing laws of the British provinces; but it is equally necessary that ordinary commercial intercourse should not be interrupted by harsh measures and unfriendly administration. I have the honor, therefore, to invite a frank expression of your views upon the subject, believing that should any differences of opinion or disagreement as to facts exist they will be found to be so minimized that an accord can be established for the full protection of the inshore fishing of the British provinces without obstructing the open-sea fishing operations of the citizens of the United States or disturbing the trade regulations now existing between the countries.

May 20, 1886, Secretary Bayard addressed a second letter to Minister West concerning the continued detention of the schooner Adams. He refers to the unrestrained, and what appears to be to him unwarranted, irregular, and severe action of Canadian officials toward American vessels, and their apparent disposition to use the most extreme and technical reasons for interference with vessels not engaged in or intended for inshore fishing on their coast, and relates at considerable length the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Adams. He concludes the letter as follows:

> I trust you will join with me in realizing the urgent and essential importance of restricting all arrests of American fishing vessels for supposed or alleged violations of the convention of 1818 within the limitations and conditions laid down by the authorities of Great Britain in 1870—to-wit: That no vessel shall be seized unless it is evident and can be clearly proved that the offense of fishing has been committed and the vessel itself captured within three miles of land. In regard to the necessity for the instant imposition of such restrictions upon the arrest of vessels, you will, I believe, agree with me, and I will therefore ask you to procure such steps to be taken as shall cause such orders to be forthwith put in force under the authority of her Majesty's Government.

May 22 Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West:

> I have telegraphed Mr. Phelps urging the advantage and need of my coming to some immediate understanding with you expressive of the views of the two parties to the treaty. My conviction strengthens as to the importance of having a stop put at once to vexatious interpretations and action by local authorities which can only hinder an amicable accord, and I have asked that these seizures be suspended without prejudice to the legal results, pending an authoritative treatment of the main question. It surely cannot be the purpose of the provincial authorities to embarrass the two countries, by whom alone the issues are cognizable. A frank and friendly spirit has been exhibited by both Governments in abstaining from any demonstration of naval forces in the provincial waters, and it is desirable that this should be continued, as it will add to the moral impressiveness of any settlement we may arrive at.

A simple acknowledgment of the receipt of this communication and notice of its reference to the Minister of Foreign Affairs was the only reply made to this letter. May 29 Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West as follows:

> *Sir:* I have just received an official imprint of House of Commons bill No. 136, now pending in the Canadian Parliament, entitled "An act further to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels," and am informed that it has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. This bill proposes the forcible search, seizure, and forfeiture of any foreign vessel within any harbor in Canada or hovering within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors in Canada, where such vessel has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the laws of nations, or by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada now in force. I hasten to draw your attention to the wholly unwarranted proposition of the Canadian authorities, through their local agents, arbitrarily to enforce according to their own construction the provisions of any convention between the United States and Great Britain, and, by the interpolation of language not found in any such treaty, and by interpretation not claimed or conceded by either party to such treaty, to invade and destroy the commercial rights and privileges of citizens of the United States under and by virtue of treaty stipulation with Great Britain and statutes in that behalf made and provided. I have also been furnished with a copy of circular No. 371, purporting to be from the Customs Department at Ottawa, dated May 7, 1886, and to be signed by J. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, assuming to execute the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded Oct. 20, 1818, and printed copies of a "warning" purporting to be issued by George E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, dated at Ottawa, March 5, 1886, of a similar tenor, although capable of unequal results in its execution. Such proceedings I conceive to be flagrantly violative of the reciprocal commercial privileges to which citizens of the United States are lawfully entitled under statutes of Great Britain and the well defined and publicly proclaimed authority of both countries, besides being, in respect of the existing conventions between the two countries, an assumption of jurisdiction entirely unwarranted, and which is wholly denied by the United States. In the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations, I give you my earliest information on this subject, adding that I have telegraphed Mr. Phelps, our Minister at London, to make earnest protest to her Majesty's Government against such arbitrary, unlawful, unwarranted, and unfriendly action on the part of the Canadian Government and its officials, and have instructed Mr. Phelps to give notice that the Government of Great Britain will be held liable for all losses and injuries to citizens of the United States and their property caused by the unauthorized and unfriendly action of the Canadian officials to which I have referred. Your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD.

June 7 the Secretary protests to Minister West against the seizure at St. Andrews, N. B., of the Annie M. Jordan, as "withholding of legal commercial privileges from an American vessel," and notifies the Minister that Great Britain will be held responsible for the loss and damage sustained by the owner.

July 10 the Secretary writes to Minister West informing him of the refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow American vessels to obtain ice and to ship fish in bond to the United States at Pictou, N. S., and concludes as follows:

> Against this treatment I must instantly and formally protest as an unwarranted interpretation and application of the treaty by the officers of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Nova Scotia, as an infraction of the laws of commercial and maritime intercourse existing between the two countries, and as a violation of hospitality; and for any loss or injury resulting therefrom the Government of her British Majesty will be held responsible.

Under date of July 23 Earl Rosebery writes to Minister West, acknowledging the receipt of a dispatch from the Minister inclosing a copy of a note addressed to him by Secretary Bayard referring to the seizure of the Joseph Storey and David J. Adams. The Earl incloses a copy of an approved report of the Canadian Privy Council justifying the course of Canada in the matter, and states that her Majesty's Government entirely concurs in that passage of the report in which it is observed that "if the provisions of the convention of 1818 have become inconvenient to either contracting party, the utmost that good will and fair dealing can suggest is that the terms shall be reconsidered." The communication closes as follows:

> It is surely not unreasonable that Canada should insist on the rights secured to her by treaty. She is simply acting on the defensive, and no trouble can arise between the two countries if American fishermen will only recognize the provision of the convention of 1818 as obligatory upon them, and until a new arrangement is made abstain both from fishing in her waters and from visiting her bays and harbors for any purpose save those specified in the treaty. The undersigned would express the hope that the discussion which has arisen on this question may lead to renewed negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, and may have the result of establishing extended trade relations between the Republic and Canada, and of removing all sources of irritations between the two countries.

Inclosed in Earl Rosebery's communication is also an extract from a letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne to Earl Granville, in which he says:

> Mr. Bayard's statement that the Dominion Government is seeking by its action in this matter to "invade and destroy the commercial rights and privileges secured to citizens of the United States under and by virtue of treaty stipulations with Great Britain" is not warranted by the facts of the case. No attempt has been made either by the authorities intrusted with the enforcement of the existing law or by the Parliament of the Dominion to interfere with vessels engaged in bona fide commercial transactions upon the coast of the Dominion.

Under dates of Aug. 9, 17, and 18, and Sept. 10 Secretary Bayard complains of violation of treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian authorities towards the vessels Rattler, Golden Hind, Shiloh, Jane Ellen, and Mollie Adams, declaring that such violations were distinctly unfriendly and contrary to the humanitarian laws of nations and usages of civilized nations, and in the case of the Jane Ellen and Shiloh he asserts that the firing of guns across their bows was a most unusual and uncalled-for exhibition of hostility. Under date of Oct. 18 Secretary Bayard, after detailing to Minister West the circumstances of the seizure of the Everett Steele, says:

> If, as I cannot permit myself to believe, Great Britain should refuse to citizens of the United States the enjoyment of the plainest and most undeniable rights the consequences would be so serious that they cannot be contemplated by this Government but with great concern.

Under date of Nov. 6 Secretary Bayard advises Minister Phelps of the seizure of the Marion Grimes and the enforced lowering of the American flag by Capt. Quigley of the Canadian cruiser Terror. In commenting upon this case he says:

> It seems hardly necessary to say that it is not until after condemnation by a prize court that the National flag of a vessel seized as a prize of war is hauled down by her captor. But a fortiori is this principle to apply in cases of customs seizures, where fines only are imposed and where no belligerency whatever exists. In the Port of New York and other of the countless harbors of the United States are merchant vessels today flying the British flag which from time to time are liable to penalties for violation of customs laws and regulations, but I have yet to learn that any official, assuming directly or indirectly to represent the Government of the United States, would under such circumstances order down or forcibly haul down the British flag from a vessel charged with such irregularity; and I now assert that if such acts were committed this Government, after being informed of it, would not wait for a complaint from Great Britain, but would at once promptly reprimand the parties concerned in such misconduct and would cause proper expression of regret to be made.

Under date of June 2 Minister Phelps addressed a communication to the Earl of Rosebery protesting in the name of the United States Government against the seizures made by the Canadians as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, requesting the release of the vessels, and informing him that the United States would hold her Majesty's Government responsible for all losses sustained by American citizens growing out of the seizures. He says:

> The question now is, not that a fresh treaty may or may not be desirable, but what is the true and just construction, as between the two nations, of the treaty that already exists. The Government of the United States, approaching this case in the most friendly spirit, cannot doubt that it will be met by her Majesty's Government in the same spirit, and feels every confidence that the action of her Majesty's Government in the premises will be such as to maintain the cordial relations between the two countries that have so long happily prevailed.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Minister Phelps to Earl Rosebery, in which he combats the position taken by the Earl that her Majesty's Government cannot take action in the matter of the seizures because the Canadian courts are considering all the cases in dispute. Mr. Phelps maintains that the United States must look to the Home Government for redress and satisfaction and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent future seizures. He suggests as a means of preventing further collisions between the American fishermen and Canadian officials that an ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached by mutual consent, to be carried out informally until a more permanent understanding be reached.

VAIL RE-ELECTED.

Again Made Secretary of the Trotting Association—Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association was held to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Judge Grant presiding, and there were also present Vice Presidents Edward Martin of St. Louis, and Gen. W. S. Tilton of Maine; Morgan Buckley, Hartford; Thomas Axworthy, Cleveland; Paul Hacke, Pittsburg; and Daniel J. Campau, Detroit. After a heated discussion Thomas J. Vail of Hartford was re-elected Secretary of the association by four votes to three. Those who opposed Mr. Vail were Gen. Tilton and Messrs. Campau and Martin. It is expected that the decision will cause a rupture in the board, and that the Western men will form a new association. The board upheld the decision of the judges in the Zahn case.

Trotting-Horse Breeders.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders was held in the Everett House this afternoon. Twenty or more representatives were present. The terms of five officers of the Executive Committee having expired, the vacancies were filled by the election of H. W. T. Mali of New York, H. N. Smith of New Jersey, A. J. Caton of Illinois, W. F. Redmond of New Jersey, and W. H. Wilson of Kentucky. The Executive Committee's report shows that the association has a membership of 170 and that there is already over $8,000 in stakes to be trotted for at the meeting, to be held next year, not east of Buffalo or west of Cleveland. The place is yet to be definitly determined. The meeting will probably be held in October, and it promises to be the most successful in the history of the association. The number of nominations already in the several open stakes is 475. The stakes have an aggregate value of over $14,000. The report further showed the associations funds amount to $5,030.

Detroit Wants to Play the St. Louis Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Chris Von der Ahe, President of the St. Louis Browns Base-Ball Club, received a letter today from President Stearns of the Detroits, proposing that a series of seven games be played by the two clubs next spring, two to be played in St. Louis, two in Detroit, and one each in Cincinnati and Louisville. In case of a tie the odd game to be played in Chicago. President Stearns leaves details to be arranged at a future meeting. President Von der Ahe expresses himself favorable to the proposition and thinks that the acceptance of it would not interfere with the proposed series between the Browns and the Chicagos. Nothing definit has yet been arranged regarding the latter series, and perhaps nothing will be done until after the meeting of the American Association in New York.

The Jap Wins the Match.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Matsada Sorakechi, the "Jap," and Duncan C. Ross had a wrestling match tonight in the city armory before 1,500 people, and the Jap won owing to Ross being taken sick after the fourth bout. The match was a mixed one of best three in five bouts, and on its merits. The first bout, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Sorakechi in nineteen minutes by a neck lock. The second, Græco-Roman, fell to Ross, after thirty-six minutes' beautiful work, by an arm lock and a broken bridge. The third, catch-as-catch-can, was won by the Jap by a neck lock in one minute, and the fourth went to Ross by a neck lock and broken bridge in thirteen minutes. Then Ross gave up. He was out of condition and weighed 217 pounds, while the Jap weighed 165 pounds and was in good form.

A Race for $500.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec 8.—Harry Bethune, of New Philadelphia, O., and Fred Rodgers, of Trenton, N. J., well-known sprint runners, have been matched for a dash of 100 yards for a purse of $500. The race will take place in this city Dec. 20, the same date as the Smith-Johnson race.

Sporting Notes.

Schaefer did not arrive yesterday, and will not leave St. Louis until Sunday night.

Slosson averaged 6 26-79 in a game of 500 points last night. His best run was 49.

Judge Grant's vote to sustain Vail caused considerable unfavorable comment last night. A Western Trotting Association, with a membership of 100 clubs, is predicted for the near future.

Ed Corrigan arrived in Chicago Tuesday. He is here on a visit. Speaking about Freeland he says "if any one will bet $1,000 to $100 that the old cripple will not win one or more races next year, I will go it ten times." His horses are wintering at Memphis and are looking as well as could be wished.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A Hosiery Company in St. Louis Suspends—Failures Elsewhere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 8.—A deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors has been filed by the H. Pfenninger Hosiery Company. The company's assets amount to about $23,000; liabilities unknown.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—Cardaza & Co., dry goods, made an assignment today. Liabilities about $98,000; assets about $80,000; preferred creditors named to the amount of $54,000.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—D. & J. Maguire, extensive shipowners of this city, are in financial difficulties. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000. Their largest creditors are the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants', and the Bank of Commerce. Outside of the banks, Charles Samson of Quebec is the largest creditor, being interested to the extent of $120,000. The firm claim to show a surplus, principally in floating stock, including eighteen sailing vessels. They have been doing a large business in lumber to the River Platte, and, it is believed, have overreached themselves.

Guests of the Loyal Legion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The Loyal Legion of America, at a banquet given at the Arlington Hotel tonight, had as guests Gens. Sheridan Miles, and Black; Admirals Ammen and Almy, and Senators Hawley, Harrison, and Manderson.

Catarrh often destroys the sense of smell Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WILBANKS SUPPORTING MACMILLAN FOR THE ILLINOIS SPEAKERSHIP.

Reasons Why the Democrat Is Anxious to See the Republican Elected—Paying for Old Political Favors—Nothing Definit Known in Regard to the Speakership—The Opposition to Littler—Morrison Opposed to Brown as a Successor to Treat—Figuring for Springer's Place.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—It is reported here that R. A. D. Wilbanks, Superintendent of Mails at Chicago, is secretly working for the nomination of Thomas C. MacMillan for Speaker of the House by the Republican caucus. The reason for Wilbanks' interest in MacMillan is found in certain proceedings connected with the organization of the House two years ago. The Democratic caucus nominated E. L. Cronkrite for Speaker and Wilbanks for Clerk. It also nominated E. M. Haines for temporary Speaker. When the Lake County obstructor got himself in as temporary Speaker he determined upon securing a permanent anchorage, and kept the House in a turmoil for nearly a month, preventing the transaction of any business, while he was working the wires to force his election as permanent Speaker by the Democrats. In the meantime Wilbanks had been elected temporary Clerk over Mr. Doherty, the Republican nominee. Wilbanks' nomination had given offense to O'Donnell, the Democratic member from the Kane County district, who owed his election largely to the friends of Doherty. In return for these favors he had promised to help elect Doherty as Clerk of the House. The close division of the parties both in the House and the joint assembly for electing a United States Senator made it very important that the Republicans should elect the Clerk and thus prevent their opponents from making up an unfair record. For this reason the Republican caucus nominated Doherty because O'Donnell's promised vote for him would have overcome the majority of one by which the Democrats held the House. Haines, however, was opposed to Doherty, and was determined to secure Wilbanks' election along with his own. It was after nearly one month of incessant warfare between Haines and the Democratic factions that he was finally elected permanent Speaker. The election of the Clerk was next in order. The Democrats attempted to elect all the minor officers in a body, but Dr. Calhoun, who is now also a candidate before the Republican caucus for Speaker, raised an objection, and for a wonder Haines agreed with him. Just as the roll was about to be called on the election of a Clerk one of the Democrats asked O'Donnell if he intended to vote for Wilbanks. He declared he would not. This word was sent to Haines, who said the House must be adjourned until the thing could be fixed up with O'Donnell. The motion was made to adjourn, but O'Donnell, seeing the object was to defeat Doherty, voted against it. O'Donnell's vote would have defeated adjournment and forced an immediate ballot for Clerk, but Haines began skirmishing for a Republican vote to offset it. He sent to F. W. Parker and asked him to vote for adjournment, but he refused, and then MacMillan was requested to vote with the Democrats. MacMillan was kind enough to the other side to help them defeat a Republican Clerk, and voted to adjourn. There was great indignation among the Republicans at the time, but they held their peace because they were afraid MacMillan would not support Logan, as he showed a disposition not to do so if he was criticised very severely. After the adjournment was secured by MacMillan's vote, the Democrats held a caucus and opposed O'Donnell by creating the office of Reading Clerk and nominating Doherty for the place. The next day O'Donnell voted for Wilbanks for Clerk, and thus the Republicans were beaten out of a Clerk through the passage of the motion to adjourn, which gave them a chance to make a deal with O'Donnell. Doherty was elected Reading Clerk, but never accepted the place. It is now said that Wilbanks still feels grateful toward MacMillan for his assistance, and would like to help him out in the Speakership fight.

The struggle for the Speakership has really not yet taken definit shape. The members are slow to make pledges. It may be doubted whether out of the seventy-eight Republicans elected more than thirty will come to Springfield pledged to any one, and with these divided among the half dozen candidates, the positive support of any one of them must be necessarily small. Up to this time the avowed candidates are David T. Littler of Sangamon, Charles E. Fuller of Boone, W. H. Collins of Adams, J. B. Messick of St. Clair, W. F. Calhoun of De Witt, and T. C. MacMillan of Cook, with several others pausing on the brink and undecided whether to rush into an uncertain fight or to take their chances upon getting a good committee chairmanship from the successful man. As the situation now exists Littler, Fuller, and Messick are the really serious candidates, while the others are simply believed to be holding themselves in readiness to take the plum if it comes their way. As between Littler, Fuller, and Messick there seems to be little doubt that the former is the favorit of a large majority of the politicians in the State outside of certain departments of the State Government. Beyond the Secretary of State's office the State House influence, it is believed, will be dead against Littler, while in the Secretary's office very little influence will be exerted either way. The disagreement between Gov. Oglesby and Littler, which culminated in the latter's severe criticism of the former's Administration at the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee last May, will have its effect upon the present fight and turn all the Executive influence against the Governor's brother-in-law. Many of those who are nearest the Governor are believed to be preparing for a fight on Littler when the members meet in Springfield, and of course the opposing candidates are preparing to take advantage of this condition of affairs. This disagreement between the Governor and Littler is the most serious obstacle in the latter's road to the Speakership, and if he is defeated it will be more due to that than anything else. As against this opposition from the friends of Gov. Oglesby, Littler has the support of many of the most enthusiastic followers of Senator Cullom, especially those who flourish around the State Capitol. They will work unitedly for Littler, while the opposition has not centered upon any one, and its influence is weakened to that extent. If they should combine on any one man Littler would be compelled to take a considerably less confident view of the situation than he does at the present time. There is already a disposition among the other candidates to make a common fight on Littler because he is regarded as the leading man in the race, and such a turn of the fight, together with the solid support of the Governor's friends of any one man, would put him in a very tight place. As it is no one can rightfully claim a "sinch" on the Speakership, and there will be a warm fight over it before the matter is settled.

JUDGE TREAT'S PLACE.

Morrison's Supposed Opposition to William Brown's Appointment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—William Brown of Jacksonville, who has lately formed a partnership with Judge Beckwith at Chicago, has been here several days. He is said to be Congressman Springer's choice for appointment as successor to Judge S. H. Treat on the United States Bench for the Southern Illinois District, but he declares that he has never discussed the matter with the Congressman. "I think it would be in very bad taste to make an effort to obtain the appointment so long as Judge Treat shows a disposition to remain on the bench," he said today. "He is as well qualified to perform his duties as those who are looking for the place." Judge Treat has been on the Federal bench nearly forty years. He reached the age several years ago when he was entitled to retire on full pay, but refused to retire because he wanted to wait for a Democratic President to appoint his successor. When Cleveland came in it was believed he would take advantage of his privilege, but in the meantime Mrs. Treat died, and he was left without any family. His retirement from the bench would simply have left him without any occupation or companionship, and he has so far refused to indicate a desire to retire. Lately the efforts to have him do so have been revived, but thus far without success, much to the disappointment of many persons, including Judge Phillips, Judge Scofield, W. G. Ewing, Alf Orendorf, and a host of other Democrats. William Brown's candidacy might call upon him the opposition of Col. Morrison. Two years ago Mr. Brown was brought out as a candidate for Senator by John Mattocks and Luther Dearborn of Chicago, and he was also backed by William H. Barnum and Smith M. Weed. Morrison was very sore about it at the time and may still be angry enough to oppose Brown's appointment if Judge Treat should retire. Judge Treat has been on the bench almost continuously since 1839. In that year he was appointed one of the State Circuit Judges, and two years later went on the State Supreme Court, serving until 1848. Soon afterward he was appointed United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, making nearly forty-seven years of continuous judicial service. He never delivers a long opinion on or apology for his decisions, but merely announces the finding and orders the clerk to enter it up.

SPRINGER'S DISTRICT.

Waiting Candidates Not Willing that Morrison Should Balk Them.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The statement coming from Washington that a plan is on foot to have W. R. Morrison move into this Congressional district to contest Springer's nomination at the next Democratic convention is not believed here to have any real foundation. Such a plan never originated among the leaders in the district who are popularly supposed to be anti-Springer men. All of them have been for years anxiously awaiting the time for Springer's retirement, and shaping their moves with a view of succeeding him in Congress. There is scarcely a county in the district which has not one or more Congressional aspirants within its boundaries, who have been waiting to get Springer out of the way, and they are not going to be instrumental in bringing another man into the district to keep them out for another long term of years. One thing that has enabled Springer to hold his seat so long has been the unwillingness on the part of the other ambitious gentlemen to send a new man to Washington. Tom McNeeley has been willing to let Springer continue to represent the district so long as he could not get the place himself, and others until this year have felt the same way, all of them hoping that the present member would have the good grace to pull out of the race some day and give all a show. This has served to keep any real opposition from asserting itself against Springer. His long service has been due not so much to his own popularity as the jealousy of the other candidates. It is now believed here that Springer will not again be a candidate. The general supposition is that his deep chagrin over the narrow margin by which he defeated Connolly is the cause of his unwillingness to run next time, but there are those who attribute it to a direct agreement with the other candidates. The story is that Springer became greatly frightened about two weeks before the election and really believed he was going to be defeated. This was a sorry outlook, and he determined to leave no stone unturned to secure his election. In order to accelerate the enthusiasm of the known candidates all over the district he is said to have sent them word that if they would help him out just once more he would retire from the field and give all a fair show for the nomination. The result was Springer's election by a slender majority as compared with the big Democratic vote, and now candidates are springing into prominence again. They will probably fight it out among themselves and not ask Col. Morrison to come in and eat the fruit they have waited for so long. There will be a fight for the delegation in every county in the district, and Springer himself will exert all of his power to name his successor. There will be a great fight for Sangamon's delegation. L. F. Hamilton, whose term as State Senator has just expired, will be the candidate of the anti-Springer wing of the party. If Alf Orendorf does not get the Governorship of Dakota, Judge Treat's place on the Federal bench, or one of the other numerous places for which he is looking he will be Hamilton's opponent. If he is not a candidate some other Springer man will be. Tom McNeeley and Ed Lanning will fight over Menard County, W. T. Vandeveer and Hiram Shumway over Christian, W. P. Callon and ex-Postmaster Kinman over Morgan, and Judge Prettyman will come down with the Tazewell delegation. It will be the liveliest row that has taken place in this district for many a year.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Argument in the Case of Green Smith Vs. the Indiana Secretary of State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Today before the Civil Circuit Court the hearing of argument was had in the case of Green Smith vs. the Secretary of State. The action is for an injunction to restrain the Secretary from certifying to the Speaker of the House the votes cast for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Smith was represented by Joseph Brown and District-Attorney Turpie and the Secretary by Attorney-General Michener. One ground taken by Michener was that the action was really one to try the title to the office of Lieutenant-Governor and that that could not be done except in the Legislature, as the Constitution directs. The Attorney-General argued that Smith had no interest in standing in the action, as under no circumstances could he become acting Lieutenant-Governor or succeed to the Governorship in case of vacancy, because he was a member of the legislative department of the Government, and especially disbarred by Art. 3 of the Constitution. Judge Ayers took the case under advisement, briefs being submitted. In whatever way it may be decided in the lower court it will be appealed to the Supreme Court, which will doubtless advance it so as to hear and decide it before the meeting of the Legislature.

In the Badger State.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Chairman H. A. Taylor, of the Republican State Central Committee, was in the city today, for the first time since election. He is still jubilant over the result of that event. He said: "We have driven the Democrats into their hole and plugged the hole up. Their party was never in so bad shape as it is now; has hardly a respectable minority in the Legislature and only one Congressman. In fact the only sign of life it exhibits is when the leaders break out in a fresh row." Mr. Taylor said he had no doubt that Senator Sawyer would be the unanimous choice of the Republican caucus, which he thought would be called during the first week of the session. With regard to the Speakership, he said that Judge H. L. Humphrey would accept, if it was tendered to him, but that neither he nor his friends would make any effort for it. Relative to the selection of a successor to the late Congressman William T. Price, in the Eighth District, Mr. Taylor expressed the belief that the Norwegians will be allowed to name the man, and that either H. B. Warner or N. P. Haugen will be named. He said: "The Norwegians are preferring strong claims for the place and there is considerable disposition to accede to their demands. They say they only got the last office on the State ticket and that they should be remembered now. If it should be decided to give them the Congressman, it will be either Warner or Haugen. A nomination means an election. I do not think the Democrats will put up a man, and the workingmen certainly will not, as most of them will be in the woods, and they did not even do it in November."

Not Disposed to Resign.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The announcement was made today that J. F. Kumler, the present Collector of Internal Revenue, would refuse to give up his office to George L. Johnson, who was appointed Collector by the President last Saturday afternoon. Kumler has held the office for years and has been advised that the appointment of Johnson was illegal. The point is made and strenuously argued by Kumler's friends that Johnson was appointed at too late a date to enable him to file his bond and qualify and that Johnson's appointment can only be made legal at this late day by the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Johnson has not yet filed his bond. It is a question that concerns both the salaries and bondsmen of Mr. Kumler and Mr. Johnson, and both are interested in the settlement of the issue raised, which is an exceedingly fine point. In case the President determines to guard against errors and sends Johnson's name to the Senate his confirmation will be opposed both by the Republicans and the anti-Hurd Democrats.

Evidence in a Contest.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The commission in the contest case of Downing vs. Beasley for joint Representative began taking evidence today. There are nearly 100 witnesses subpœnaed by Downing, the Republican candidate, who was defeated on the face of the returns by thirty-one votes. Evidence was heard today regarding the vote of a man who is said not to have been a legal voter in this county. Fred Apman, Deputy Postmaster, testified that he was temporarily living in one ward at the time he voted for Beasley in another ward. Testimony was taken tending to show that the Democrats voted men who were not residents of this county. It is expected that fully enough illegal votes will be disclosed to wipe out Beasley's apparent majority.

A DAY'S RECORD OF DEATH

DEMISE OF DEPUTY-SHERIFF JOHN L. BRENNAN IN TEXAS.

Joseph W. Harper of New York, United States Consul at Munich, Joins the Silent Majority—His Life—Funeral of the Late Congressman Price of Wisconsin—Sig. Operati Dead—Other Mortuary Matters.

Mr. John L. Brennan, a Deputy Sheriff under Seth F. Hanchett, died at San Antonio, Tex., the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 8. Mr. Brennan was born near Ballinamore Bridge, County Galway, Ireland, in 1841. His father was agent and general manager for the Hon. Martin J. Ffrench, brother of Lord Ffrench, one of the leading aristocrats of Connaught. John received a liberal education, and could have obtained an excellent position in Ireland, but he preferred trying his chances in the United States. He came to this country when quite young, and obtained employment in Cincinnati. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served with the command throughout the War. He was mustered out of the service as First-Lieutenant commanding his company. He traveled for an extensive boot and shoe firm of Cincinnati for some years after the close of the War and came to Chicago in 1869. He was always a zealous Republican, and attached himself to local politics in this city almost from the first. He engaged in business, but John Hoffmann, when Sheriff, took a liking to him and offered him the position of deputy, which was accepted. Mr. Brennan proved himself so efficient in that position that he was also retained by Sheriffs Mann and Hanchett.

Mr. Brennan married Miss Alice Rice Gallagher of San Antonio, Tex., in the summer of 1880. His health had been failing for several years, but nothing of a fatal character was apprehended until within the last six months. His death was caused by a general breaking up of the system, involving the vital organs. Mr. Brennan was a man of superb physique and was gifted with a vivacious manner which won him a multitude of friends. His wife survives him, but no children. The remains will be interred in San Antonio. Mr. Brennan was a sincere Irish Nationalist.

Demise of Joseph W. Harper, Consul to Munich.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Dec. 8.—Mr. Joseph W. Harper of New York, United States Consul here, died at the Consulate today. He was appointed Consul in February, 1882.

[Mr. Harper was the eldest son of Fletcher Harper, the youngest of the four original members of the great Franklin Square Publishing House of New York, who died in 1877. He was born in New York in 1826 and graduated in the class of 1845 at Columbia College. While in London he met and married his first wife, Miss Ellen Arling Smith, an accomplished English lady of excellent family. With the exception of occasional visits to this country, Mr. Harper had spent most of the last ten years abroad. It was while traveling on the Continent that he was appointed Consul at Munich by President Hayes, and he was continued in office by Presidents Garfield, Arthur, and Cleveland. It is probable that no Consul representing the American Government ever enjoyed a greater popularity than Mr. Harper. His apartments in the City of Munich were the centre of a large circle of friends and the scene of an elaborate hospitality where he brought together and entertained American residents and tourists. His Consular work was faithfully performed, and his reports received the highest commendation of Government officials. Last summer Mr. Harper was prostrated by an attack of Bright's disease. Mr. Harper was twice married, and his wife was with him in Munich when he died. By his first wife he had seven children, three of whom are still living. The body will be brought home for interment.]

Burial of Congressman Price.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The morning train brought a large delegation of distinguished people to this city to attend the burial of Congressman Price. Among them were Gov. Rusk with the entire delegation of State officers, G. B. Burrows, Gen. Chapman, and Capt. J. W. Curran. Large numbers of political and business-men came from Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Augusta, and Neillsville. Large delegations from the smaller towns continued to arrive until a late hour. All business of the city was suspended, and all business-houses were suitably draped in mourning, with many flags at half-mast. The funeral was held at the residence of the deceased. The large grounds gave ample standing-room for the great crowd. They could not have been accommodated in any building in the city. The place was beautifully decorated with flowers. The pallbearers were M. Griffen, Eau Claire; Ira Bradford, Augusta; C. L. Colman, La Crosse; James O'Neill, Neillsville; J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee; E. C. McFetridge, Beaver Dam. The services were conducted by the Rev. G. W. L. Brown, assisted by the Rev. A. D. Dexter. Mr. Price was buried in the village cemetery, beside a son who died some years ago.

Signor Operati.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Dec. 8.—Sig. Operati, the composer, impresario, and leader, died here last night of congestion of the lungs. He composed the music of the "Black Crook," and was leader of the orchestra of the Centennial Exposition. He was the author of several French operas and prior to coming to America was pianist to Victor Emmanuel, the King of Italy. His remains will be shipped to New York.

John M. Edwards.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—John M. Edwards, President of the Mahoning Valley Historical Society, grandson of Judge Pierrepont Edwards, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve, and great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the distinguished divine, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was 81 years old.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

A Mill Superintendent Loses His Life—Fires in Other Places.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—This morning the main building of the Gilbert Manufacturing Company at Bainbridge was destroyed by fire, throwing nearly 100 hands out of employment. Charles Presbrey, superintendent of the works, perished in the flames.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The fire reported this morning was under control about 4 o'clock. The total loss is between $160,000 and $200,000, of which $100,000 falls on Sibley & Holmwood, candy manufacturers, in whose large building the fire was discovered. Thirty-five thousand dollars of their loss is on the building, the remainder on stock. They have an insurance of $60,000. Two hundred employés are thrown out of work. Twenty thousand dollars will cover the loss to Brozel's hotel, to meet which the proprietor has an insurance of $71,000. The other losses will amount to about $75,000.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The slaughter-house, packing-house, cattle-pens, and ice-houses of the firm of William Focke & Sons were burned to the ground tonight. The fire originated by the accidental upsetting of a kerosene-oil lamp. There were 80,000 pounds of meats in the buildings, besides 100 head of hogs and a large number of cattle. Nearly all of the latter were rescued, but the meat is a total loss. The loss to the firm is estimated at about $25,000. The following is the insurance carried by the firm: $950 in each of the following companies: Fire Association of Philadelphia, Teutonia and Dayton of Dayton, Citizens' of New York, Eureka Fire & Marine and Germania of Cincinnati, and German of Wheeling, W. Va.

WINAMAC, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed tonight a row of several frame store buildings in this town, and a great deal of plate glass in stores opposite. Loss $12,000; insurance $1,200.

The dry-goods store of Finkelar & Hupka, No. 749 South Halsted street, was damaged about $600 by fire during the afternoon.

History of McCaw, the Alleged Murderer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—William McCaw, the man arrested here last night for a murder in Illinois, is still in custody. McCaw was wanted for the murder of G. G. Powers at Marshall Junction last September. The latter was a telegraph operator, who was shot down while at his post, after which his office was robbed. After leaving the police force at Lincoln, Ill., McCaw turned detective, and he was one of the guards of the Wabash property during the strike at East St. Louis. This morning McCaw was identified as the man who murdered Austin M. Foulke at a German picnic in Stilz's Grove, July 4, 1877, after which he fled the country, and since that time, while occasionally coming back to the city, he has taken care never to have himself generally known. He had figured in several desperate rows prior to the Stilz Grove affair. In Lincoln he has been known as McCoy, and has a wife and three children there. The indictment for murder here was nolled in 1879, but he will likely be held for a new indictment.

IN AND AROUND NEW YORK.

The War in Steerage Rates Among Ocean Steamship Lines—Other Events.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The recent cut of the White Star Line in prepaid steerage rates was followed today by the State Line, which reduced its prepaid Glasgow rates from $19 to $15. Its through prepaid tickets from London, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam were reduced to $17, and a corresponding reduction was made in Scandinavian rates. With the exception of a slight cut in Scandinavian rates the State Line's eastward bound figures have not been altered. None of the other British lines made any cut today. The Allan Line today announced that their steerage rates both ways from Quebec have been reduced to $15. The Anchor Line will undoubtedly reduce rates tomorrow. The agents of the Cunard Line announce that Monday their prepaid steerage rates to this port from England will be made $15, to meet the cut of the White Star Line. The National, Inman, and Guion Lines have not reduced yet, but will undoubtedly be forced into the fight tomorrow.

The steamer Knickerbocker, commanded by Capt. Fred Kembel of the Cromwell Line, which plies between this city and New Orleans, arrived at an early hour this morning, and reported the loss of her first officer, Capt. Bartholomew, and four of her crew, who were drowned Tuesday morning while trying to render aid to the schooner Mary D. Cramer of Philadelphia, which had her rudder disabled. The accident occurred off of the Four-Fathom lightship, on the New Jersey coast.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day, President Green submitted his report, which shows that the net revenue for the quarter ending Dec. 31, based upon nearly completed returns for October, partial returns for November, and estimating the business for December, will be about $1,000,000; add surplus Oct. 1, $5,324,261.98; total, $6,324,261.98; appropriating from which for interest on bonds and sinking funds $143,470 leaves a balance of $6,180,791.98. The committee recommends to the Board of Directors that no dividend be declared.

The work of securing a jury to try ex-Ald. McQuade was concluded this afternoon. The jury was sworn in at 2:40 p. m. Three hundred and ninety-two talesmen had been examined, and the work lasted nearly eight days. After the opening statement on behalf of the State, Ald. Fullgraff was put on the stand and retold the story of the combination to pass the Broadway Railroad franchise over the Mayor's veto. It differed in no essential particular from that told by him at the first trial. At 9:30 the court adjourned till tomorrow, with Fullgraff still on the stand under cross-examination.

Saloonkeeper Louis Werner at No. 617 East Sixth street appeared in police court today as defendant on a charge of having sold liquors Sunday. The complainant was the police officer who arrested him. Werner in his evidence swore that he had for fifteen months been paying $3 per month for police protection while keeping his side door open Sundays. His predecessor had done the same, and so instructed witness when the latter bought the saloon. The money was paid each month to Chester H. Southworth, liquor seller at Third street and Avenue D. It is alleged there are 300 or 400 liquor dealers who thus settle for immunity from arrest. Werner gave the names and addresses of four. The case was adjourned.

President Green of the Press Club received a telegram today from Burt T. Wales, brother of the deceased artist James A. Wales, asking that the body be sent to Clyde, O., for burial. The necessary arrangements were made.

RELATIONS OF AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Our Great Trade with the Latter—English Taught in Japanese Schools.

K. C. Saba, K. R. Saba, and Z. Horikosh of Tokio, Japan, arrived at the Palmer yesterday. The two former are silk manufacturers on a large scale and the latter is officially connected with the Japanese Government and acts as interpreter for the party. The commercial condition of America is being inquired into by the visitors, and they will visit all the large cities. They are also interested in the new treaty between Japan and America, particularly that clause of it relating to the exterritorial powers, enabling foreigners to avail themselves of every privilege under the Japanese laws if they so desire it, or confine their residence to the five great ports of Japan subject to the jurisdiction of the countries to which they belong.

America, it was said, was purchasing heavily of the Japanese luxuries. Out of $17,000,000 worth of raw silk sent out from Japan annually this country took over one-half and the whole of Europe the remainder. Schools where the English language was taught were growing in number, and their increase was about to be more perceptibly felt than ever, because of the intention of the Japanese Government to put English text books into all the primary schools. The English language, Mr. Saba said, was an important one to Japan from a commercial point of view. The young people were acquiring it readily. French and German were once taught, but beyond the class acquiring these languages as a matter of culture they were almost entirely abandoned.

THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

Criticising President Cleveland's Position—Manning After the Gossips.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8.—It is generally believed here that diplomatic questions of great importance will soon arise between the United States and Mexico growing out of the position taken by President Cleveland against the right of Mexico to try Americans committing offenses against Mexican law while on American soil. The newspapers of all shades of opinion stand by the Government in this matter on the ground that the principle is a sound one and approved by some of the most highly civilized nations of the world.

Preliminary judicial proceedings have been taken to bring criminal libel suits against the authors of recent reports regarding Minister Manning's conduct at a private dinner. The Governor of the Federal District is active in trying to detect the sources of these reports. The physician who has been in attendance on Minister Manning says he has been suffering from two distinct complaints—a distressing umbilical affection and incipient pneumonia. Minister Manning is at the Legation discharging the ordinary duties of his office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Special Meeting of District Assembly No. 57.

A special meeting of District Assembly No. 57, Knights of Labor, was held last night at No. 3001 Halsted street. The members were exceedingly reticent as to the object of the meeting, and most of them refused to speak to reporters. After the meeting was over, Mr. J. Butler said they were simply closing up the books and getting reports in shape for the close of the year. They took no action on the appeal of the Grape Creek miners for aid, nor did they discuss anything but routine business. The annual meeting of the assembly will be held the third Sunday in the month.

An adjourned meeting of the Coöperative Packing Company will be held Friday night to complete the organization.

Skull Fractured by a Locomotive.

John Wymer, a Stock-Yards laborer, was struck by a locomotive at the Forty-ninth street crossing of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. His skull was fractured.

Charged with Great Forgeries.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—H. K. Cross of Bombay, this county, was arrested this morning and lodged in jail, charged with forgery. The People's National Bank of this place, it is reported, loses about $20,000, the Third National Bank about $4,000, and other creditors smaller amounts. The forgeries, it is alleged, have extended over a number of years. Mr. Cross has always borne a good reputation and has been doing business in Bombay for many years.

Commissioner of the New Pool.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—It is stated that C. L. Wellington, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Wabash at Chicago, has been tendered and has accepted the Commissionership of the new Southern Kansas pool, known as the Inter-State Traffic Association.

INDUCED HER TO ELOPE.

MRS. MARY KEADY TELLS THE STORY OF HER DOWNFALL.

C. M. Carleton, a Traveling Passenger Agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, Is the Man in the Case—Discoveries by the Deserted Husband and a Detective—The Letter Written by the Guilty Woman.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Keady, 26 years old, a tall and dashing brunet, wife of William Keady, an employé of Harvey & Son, writes from Chicago that C. M. Carleton, a traveling passenger agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, induced her to elope with him last Friday. The latter states that she went to Carleton's room in the Michigan Exchange in this city last Thursday by appointment, when Carleton said: "Now I have got you here I am not going to let you go."

"He said," writes Mrs. Keady, "that he was a man of strong mind and meant to keep me. I urged that I had no change of clothing, but Carleton said he would buy me all I wanted, and that he would help me get a divorce and marry me when I got it."

Investigation by the deserted husband and a detective resulted in learning that ten days ago a tall, good-looking man, with a dark mustache and silk hat, arrived at the Michigan Exchange and registered as C. M. Carleton, traveling agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. About the same time that Carelton appeared here Mrs. Keady, who lived with her husband at No. 491 Fort street, East, and who had been married six years, visited a friend named Mrs. Wingerter and told her that she had made a "mash," and gave the description of Carleton. How often or where they met between then and last Thursday is not known, but that day Mrs. Keady visited her mother, Mrs. Bresler, and told her she had been ill-treated by her husband and was going to leave him. Then she went to Mrs. Wingerter and told her the same story, adding that she was going away with Carleton. "He has plenty money," she said, "and will see that I am all right." The same day Mary called for Carleton at the hotel, and next day the two left the hotel for the Wabash depot, where they boarded the Chicago train. The only baggage of the pair consisted of a small satchel carried by the man. When Mrs. Keady did not return home Thursday night the husband made an unsuccessful search for his wife and reported her disappearance to the police. He then told the police he thought she had eloped, but he did not want anything done to Mary, because he loved her; but he ached to see the man punished, and vowed vengeance on him. He was not sure at this time who the man was, and what he has since learned has strengthened his intention. Mrs. Keady's letter was sent to a friend who made Keady acquainted with its contents. Carleton's friends in this city, as far as possible, are covering his tracks. They are keeping him warned of what Keady is doing and proposes to do.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS.

Action of the Aurora Turners on the Proposed Petition.

The Aurora Turner Society held a meeting in the hall on Huron street near Milwaukee avenue last night. The especial object was to take action in reference to the verdict passed in the Anarchist cases, or more properly speaking, to either indorse or condemn the proposed action recommending Executive clemency for the condemned Anarchists. The matter was warmly discussed, but it was evident from the beginning that those favorable to indorsing the action were largely in the majority. On the ballot to indorse the action of the committee 114 members voted, only seven of whom were against indorsement. The matter did not stop there, however, as resolutions condemning the verdict, characterizing the trial as a travesty upon justice, and winding up with a prayer for Executive clemency were introduced and pushed to a vote. The result was 123 ballots for the resolutions and only 13 against. Out of the seventeen societies in the Chicago district fifteen have already voted on this proposition. Eight have voted for Executive clemency, seven against, and two remain to take action.

Anarchists Holding Secret Meetings.

Notwithstanding the many assertions that the Lehr und Wehr Verein was practically disbanded and only a thing of the past, the different companies are still meeting. There was a call for the gathering of the section known as No. 2 at No. 71 West Lake street last evening, and about twenty-five or thirty men responded, gathering in the hall on the top floor over the saloon. When a reporter knocked at the door it was opened by a stolid-looking young man, who either would not or could not speak English, and after giving the intruder one look that sent the thermometer down two degrees, he motioned him down stairs and closed the door and slipped the bolts. The meetings of the society are certainly still held regularly and conducted with the greatest secrecy. What the object may be is a problem that the police may see fit to investigate. No drilling of any kind could have been done at the meeting last night, as there were no arms to be seen and the hall was well filled with chairs, and the crowd was disposed as any deliberative body might be, with a presiding officer and a secretary upon his right.

The Workmen's Organizing Union of the Northwest Section, said to be a society of decidedly Anarchistic tendencies, held a meeting in the hall over Emma S. Hall's saloon at No. 63 Emma street last evening, to which the advertisement invited everybody, but there was something wrong in the reportorial knock, for, while the lights were burning in the hall and it was evidently occupied, no one cared to respond to the summons. The announcement was that officers were to be elected and other important business transacted.

The Legal Proceedings.

Attorney-General Hunt was in the city yesterday conferring with State's-Attorney Grinnell. From now on the case of the Anarchists before the Supreme Court will be in the hands of Mr. Hunt, Mr. Grinnell remaining in only through the courtesy of the Attorney-General. Before a conference at the Grand Pacific Mr. Hunt said to a reporter: "I am here to confer with the State's Attorney, and as the case of the Anarchists is so extensive a one to review it is well to begin in time. Yes, I will have entire control of the case in the Supreme Court, but of course Mr. Grinnell and the attorneys who conducted the former trial will be needed to the end. I think Judge Scott did a wise thing in putting the hearing for the new trial to the March term at Ottawa. If it had been fixed for the January term at Springfield the magnitude of the records might have given an opportunity for some one to be not ready for trial."

Mr. Hunt left last night for Washington, where he will argue the case of Hughes, Loomis & Co. against the Canal Commissioners, involving a question of excessive tolls. The case is taken from the United States Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Hunt during yesterday afternoon was in conference with Judge Blodgett in regard to the Lake-Front litigation, and he says that the question will be taken up as soon as possible, perhaps within the next two months.

Died a Horrible Death.

PUEBLO, Colo., Dec. 8.—William Bond met a horrible death Monday morning at a sheep ranch of the Colorado Springs Live-Stock Company. He was cook for the camp and was called at 3 o'clock to get breakfast for the night-herders. Not long afterwards the foreman found him lying face down in the camp-fire, burned past recognition. Six day-herders sleeping near by knew nothing of the accident until awakened by the foreman. He is supposed to have fallen into the fire during an epileptic fit.

Shellenberger Sentenced.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—At Nebraska City, Lee Shellenberger was today sentenced to be hanged March 25, for the murder of his daughter Maggie. Mrs. Shellenberger, the child's stepmother, will now be tried for the murder.

Wrongs That Need Righting.

Many men strike for eight hours a day and lie around idle for months, though their wives at home have toiled from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for years without a murmer. There are doubtless many wrongs in the field of industry that need righting, but for the wife and mother struggling with poverty, where is there a sign of relief? Where glimmers a ray of hope? Hers is a ceaseless round of labor, a treadmill existence, which only her womanly fortitude, her motherly patience and affection enable her to endure. She has no thought of remedy through law and politics. She leaves that to the consideration of her lord and master. But some day, she trusts, her children will have grown to be good men and women, with fairer fortunes for their enjoyment than fell to the hard lot of their father and mother, and in that faith are her consolation and reward.

ER TO ELOPE.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE SANTA FE SECURES THE CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

This Will Enable the Former to Complete Its Line Between Chicago and Kansas City at an Early Date—A Deal with Huntington—The Burlington Active—Contemplated Advance in East Bound Freight Rates—The Proposed New Passenger Pool.

Apparently well-authenticated reports are current that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company has concluded a deal with Mr. F. E. Hinckley, by which it obtains control of the Chicago & St. Louis Railway. If the report turns out to be correct it will enable the Atchison company to complete its contemplated line between Chicago and Kansas City at an early date, and at the same time secure an entrance into Chicago and excellent terminal facilities in this city. The Chicago & St. Louis Railway comes into the city over the Great Western Terminal Company's line and uses jointly with the Wisconsin Central the depot and grounds at the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street. It runs from Chicago along the west bank of the canal, parallel with the Alton, which runs along the east bank, to Joliet, thence via Streator, over what was formerly the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, to Pekin. Extensions are contemplated or in progress between Pekin and Springfield, from which points another extension is to be built to connect with the new Litchfield road for St. Louis. The Santa Fé, it is stated, contemplates using the Chicago & St. Louis Road, between Chicago and Streator, as the Chicago end of its new Kansas City line. From Streator a new road is to be built at once to Fort Madison, Ia., and thence through Missouri to Kansas City. The latter lines have already been surveyed and incorporated, and therefore nothing remains to be done except to commence the active work of construction. This is to be done without any further delay, and it is reported that the Santa Fé has already purchased 20,000 tons of new steel rails, to be delivered at once at Streator, for the ironing of the new extension west from that point.

The action of the Atchison company in acquiring control of Mr. Hinckley's road will no doubt cause considerable surprise, especially to those lines between Chicago and the Missouri River which have all along contended that the Atchison was not really in earnest about the building of the Kansas City line, and that it was simply trying to secure favorable concessions from its connections east of Kansas City. But few people had any idea that it was after Mr. Hinckley's road, but reports had been current that it was trying to get control of the Chicago Division of the Wabash, and it was even hinted that it was backing the bondholders of that division in their fight against Receivers Humphrey and Tutt, who have just been ousted by Judge Gresham. It appears now, however, that the Atchison did not want the Chicago Division of the Wabash. It tried at one time to secure control of the Alton, but the owners of that road refused to sell. By securing the Chicago & St. Louis Road the Atchison did the next best thing to securing the Alton, as it will give it almost as good outlets to St. Louis and Kansas City and at a much smaller expense. It is rumored that the Chesapeake & Ohio, or, rather, the Huntington party, is interested in the new Atchison enterprise, as it will afford the Chesapeake & Ohio a direct outlet to St. Louis, Kansas City, and the West. The new line makes connection with the "Big Four," in which Mr. Huntington is largely interested, at Mazon, Ill., and consequently the Santa Fé will afford a shorter route from all points in the West to Newport News than any other one now in existence.

The Chicago & Alton and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will be most seriously affected by the new competitor. It parallels the Alton all the way to Joliet and St. Louis, and the Burlington will be paralleled all the way from Streator to Kansas City. The Burlington is now taking active steps to meet the new competition. It has just put surveyors in the field to locate a new line from a point on its Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City Division, through Missouri to Kansas City, through about the same territory through which the new Atchison line is to run. The Alton has threatened for some time past that in the event of the Atchison carrying out its Eastern scheme it would extend its line from Kansas City west through the Atchison's territory, but as yet it has taken no steps towards carrying out that intention. So much is certain, that the establishment of so many new lines between Chicago and Kansas City will lead to serious complications, as there are already more roads than are necessary to handle the business between Chicago and the Missouri River.

The Proposed Northwestern Passenger Pool.

The General Managers and General Passenger Agents of the various roads interested in the formation of a Northwestern passenger pool met again in the Lakeside Building yesterday morning to further consider the proposed agreement. The question of percentages, which was to have been considered first, was laid over and the consideration of the territorial question was again resumed. The territory to be covered by the new pool was adopted as first recommended by the special committee, except the Milwaukee local business. The Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to have the local business between Milwaukee and St. Paul and Minneapolis put into the pool or made subject to the new agreement. This caused an animated discussion, which lasted all day. All the other roads, including the Chicago & Northwestern, insisted that the Milwaukee business must be pooled the same as the business to and from other points in the association. They could see no good reason why such an important point as Milwaukee should be excluded from the pool when points in the West and even as far Southwest as Kansas City, which had but a slight interest in the Northwestern passenger traffic, were included in the pool. Hints were thrown out that there was a colored individual in the Milwaukee & St. Paul's lumber pile, or it would not insist upon the exclusion of the Milwaukee local business. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, however, refused to recede from its position, and claimed that the Milwaukee business was strictly local and could not affect the through business in the least. In the interest of peace and harmony the other lines offered to leave the Milwaukee local traffic out of the pool provided that the Milwaukee & St. Paul would agree to have that business called in by the Commissioner if it was found that it caused demoralization or became a disturbing element. But even this proposition was rejected by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, which claimed that the business could not possibly become a disturbing element. The other lines claimed that it could as it would enable the Grand Haven and Ludington lines to quote through rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis via Milwaukee at much lower rates than were made via Chicago. Not only could the Milwaukee & St. Paul make lower rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Milwaukee, but it could also take advantage of the lower rates made by the Grand Haven and Ludington routes to the East. After a most excited session, the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when one more effort will be made to surmount the difficulty. If the matter is adjusted today the question of allotment of percentages will be taken up, the consideration of which will most likely cause a still more stormy debate than that on the question of pooling the Milwaukee business.

The Contemplated Advance in East-Bound Freight Rates.

Although it was reported a few days ago that the trunk lines had agreed to accept the proposition of the Central Traffic Association to advance east-bound freight rates, yet no notice of such contemplated advance has yet been received by the roads in this city, and the opinion is gaining ground that after all the rates will not be advanced this winter. When the Central Traffic Association voted for the advance there were five negative votes. Usually a unanimous vote was required to carry out an advance in rates, but as the objectors to the advance were mostly small lines, it was thought that the ordinary rule might be set aside, and in the event of those roads declining to advance rates, the celebrated "boycott" clause of the trunk line agreement could be enforced against them. But the decision of Judge Gresham in the Wabash case and the spicy letter of Traffic Manager Shrader of the Illinois Midland have considerably checked the domineering and arbitrary spirit of the trunk lines towards those of their connections that are in the hands of receivers. They have found that there are Judges in the West that will protect the roads under their charge from the oppressions of the trunk lines and the avarice of the Eastern magnates. The result is that those roads no longer fear the threats of the pool managers, and they are making such rates as will secure them a fair share of the business. Not only do these lines not mean to advance the rates, but they are now cutting the present 25-cent rate. It is claimed that several of the roads from Peoria and other Western junction points are taking grain on the basis of 20 to 22½ cents. So long as the 25-cent rate cannot be maintained it will be useless for the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Association to try to enforce a 30-cent rate. They could only accomplish this by taking the most stringent measures against the recalcitrant roads, and they hardly dare to carry matters that far at this time, when Congress and Legislatures are appealed to on all sides to pass laws that will prevent the Eastern magnates from crushing out all competition between the railroads in this country and from making rates that are destructive to the producing interests in the West.

Enjoining the Coal Combination.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—Attorney-General Cassidy this afternoon filed bills in equity in the anthracite coal combination and the trunk line pool, and asked that preliminary injunctions be granted, suggesting that they be made returnable in ten days. The defendants in the trunk line pool are the Grand Trunk, New York Central, West Shore, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, Reading, and George De B. Keim, Stephen A. Caldwell, and Austin Corbin, receivers; the Allegheny Valley and John Scott and William H. Barnes, receivers; the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia and G. Clinton Gardner, receiver; the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, the Pennsylvania Company; Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Companies. The Attorney-General sets forth the different contracts and agreements made by the several companies defendants, and prays that they be restrained from consummating the contract.

In the anthracite coal-combination bill the defendants are the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, Stephen A. Caldwell, George De B. Keim, and Austin Corbin, receivers; the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, the Summit Branch Railroad Company, and the Lykens Valley Coal Company. Attorney-General Cassidy claims that the combinations of the trunk lines and coal companies are detrimental to the welfare of the State, and prays the court to declare them unlawful. Judge Simonton fixed Dec. 21 as the day for argument on the preliminary injunction.

The Taxes Railroads Pay.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—By reports of State officials just issued it is shown that the taxes paid by railroads operating in Wisconsin during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1886, were as below, comparisons being made with the amount paid in 1885:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1885, $320,586; 1886, $332,429.

Chicago & Northwestern, 1885, $215,710; 1886, $221,954.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, 1885, $113,409; 1886, $110,240.

Chicago, Fairchild & Eau Claire, 1885 and 1886, $160.

Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul, 1885 and 1886; $2,496.

Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 1885, $11,805; 1886, $13,862.

Milwaukee & Northern, 1885, $4,559; 1886, $5,131.

Menomonee Railway Company, 1885 and 1886, $50.

Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic, 1885, $228; 1886; $341.

Northern Pacific Railway Company, 1885, $72; 1886, $392.

Prairie du Chien & McGregor Railway Company, 1885, $1,053; 1886, $1,137.

St. Cloud, Grantsburg & Ashland, 1885 and 1886, $120.

Wisconsin & Minneapolis, 1885, $8,045; 1886, $1,796.

Wisconsin Central, 1885, $55,317; 1886 $58,440.

Wisconsin, Pittsville & Superior, 1885 and 1886, $205.

D. C. Jones & Sons, lessees of 7 5-10 miles of railway, 1886, $36.

Minnesota, St. Croix & Wisconsin Railway Company, 1886, $601.

The total for 1885 was $733,195, and for 1886 $747,870. During the two years the Milwaukee & Janesville Plank Road Company paid $67.75 in taxes. The telegraph companies paid as follows: Western Union, 1885, $5,421; 1886, $5,212; Lancaster & Plattville, $70; Chicago & Milwaukee, $132. The only telephone company paying license during 1886 was the Wisconsin Telephone Company, which paid $3,324. The New York Central Sleeping-Car Company paid $92 in 1885 and $783 in 1886. The Pullman Palace Car Company paid $283 in 1885 and $255 in 1886.

Sale of the Hinckley Road.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The sale of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, running from Chicago to Peoria, has been practically agreed upon. The road was bought by a syndicate represented by Frank C. Hollins of No. 11 Wall street. It is generally known as the Hinckley Road, and is capitalized at $3,000,000. It is believed that the purchase was made in the interest of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, but it cannot be ascertained whether this company or a private syndicate intends to operate it. Frank C. Hollins was in Chicago ten days ago on this business, and the negotiations for its sale were carried on then with Mr. F. E. Hinckley of Chicago.

Enjoining a Railroad Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Application was made here today in the Federal Court by the receiver of the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Railroad for an injunction to restrain the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company from occupying Second street in the City of Cairo. The street was formerly occupied by the Cairo & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Road, and when the Mobile & Ohio leased that line the track was widened to standard gage, which is claimed to be a change of the conditions upon which the privilege was originally granted.

Transferred to Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The papers in the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company have been transferred from Chicago and were received in Judge Treat's court here today. They contain the order granting leave to Atkins and others to sue.

No notice has been given yet of the application in the United States Court for the appointment of separate receivers for the main line and branches of the Wabash Road.

A Shorter Line to Chicago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—It was rumored here today that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé had purchased the Chicago, Peoria & Pekin Railway, and that it would form part of the company's proposed route to Chicago. It is claimed that by incorporating the purchased road into the Santa Fé's system it will have a line to Chicago between thirty and fifty miles shorter than that of any other company.

Garrett Re-elected President.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad today Robert Garrett was re-elected President. After the election he addressed the board and spoke of the favorable prospects of the road.

General Notes.

The Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota Association held a meeting at Commissioner Carman's office yesterday and arranged freight tariffs and other rate matters for the territory of the association.

Mr. H. P. Stanwood has been appointed Pacific Coast Agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in place of J. Meredith Davis, resigned. Mr. Stanwood is an experienced passenger-man and held the same position a few years ago.

Mr. D. L. Murphy has been appointed Superintendent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, with headquarters at Kankakee.

Commissioner Carman of the Iowa, Minnesota, and Dakota Association gives notice that, by agreement of all lines interested, a reduction of 25 per cent from the regular tariff rates will be made on shipments of stock cattle (valuation not to exceed $100 per head, agents to take release,) in car-loads from Chicago, Milwaukee, and points common therewith to all points in Iowa on the lines in the above association, with a minimum of $40 per car unless printed tariff is less. By the term "stock cattle" it is intended to cover only such shipments of young cattle as are intended for feeding purposes, and will not under any circumstances cover shipments of blooded stock, milch cows, or stock intended for butchering purposes. This agreement applies to all points in Iowa excepting Council Bluffs.

Assistant-Commissioner Daniels has just called a special meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association to be held in his office next Monday to consider special rates to the ice-carnival in St. Paul next month, and also to take further action in regard to reduced fares for the holidays.

General Freight Agent E. P. Ripley of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company gives notice that hereafter cars loaded with telegraph-poles will not be received for shipment unless the stakes are tied with six wires not less than No. 9 in size, three of the wires to be placed in the middle of the load and three on top, attached to the four end stakes and the two centre stakes, which are all to be maintained in a perpendicular position.

AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

How Cases of Diphtheria Are Cared For—Needs of the Institution.

Although there is no epidemic to occasion an extraordinary demand for accommodations, the Cook County Hospital is crowded to its utmost capacity. Warden W. J. McGarigle has repeatedly given warning in his annual reports of the rapid growth of the hospital service, consequent upon the natural increase of the population of county and city. A representative of THE TRIBUNE visited the institution last evening and was conducted through its various departments by the Warden. Said Warden McGarigle: "We are laboring under numerous difficulties. Small-pox patients are cared for at the pest-house, and we are expected to refuse admission to those afflicted with other contagious diseases, such as diphtheria and scarlet-fever; yet in cases I could mention it would be unwarrantable to turn away patients where the health of a family is endangered. But we have no decent place in which to isolate them, and if not isolated these hundreds of inmates ailing from other causes are in constant danger from infection. Today I have had removed to the rooms over the mortuary building several patients ill with diphtheria and scarlet-fever, which have developed since their admission. What could we do with a rapid increase of this disease in the hospital now caring for 612 patients? We had an average of 565 inmates for the last year. The wards are comfortably fitted for forty persons each, yet in some we have as many as seventy, an increase of 75 per cent beyond their capacity. The matter of ventilation alone is a subject of anxiety and the ill effects of crowding these wards must be apparent to all who give the matter a thought. Look at that isolated building in which we have placed the infected cases—over the morgue, inconvenient in the matter of supplying properly-warmed food, because it never was intended for such use as this. What better could we do? Simply nothing. It was a question of duty to 600 other patients. Then again, I have turned the induction fan-room, heretofore used for ventilating purposes, into a ward for those afflicted with erysipelas, which at this season of the year always sends us an increased number. We shall be helpless in any sudden emergency. There has been no extension of accommodations since 1883. Leaving aside the indisputable necessity for more room to keep pace with the demands of the rapid growth of population, we need without delay a building properly equipped in which to place our infected cases and have them so isolated that no danger to the other occupants of this large family of invalids may be feared. A one-story brick barracks, 125x25 feet, should be constructed, allowing an increase of eight or ten rooms, the entrance to each to be made only from the open air. This need is a pressing one, and every day demonstrates it. It is not a subject to be trifled with or that excuses delay. Should an epidemic occur the result would be dreadful alike to the occupants of this institution and the city and county."

Warden McGarigle called attention to the fact that instead of a separate surgical department, that branch of hospital work occupies a portion of the medical pavilions; this, too, in one of the most extensive hospitals in the United States—where upwards of 8,000 patients have been annually treated. Even at present sanitary precautions are insufficient. What this condition of things will result in hereafter is a matter which engages the most serious thought of those who have the welfare of the great public generally and the invalids particularly in charge. The repeated requests for enlarged accommodations deserve prompt attention.

THE WISCONSIN METROPOLIS.

Trial of Mrs. Chadek—A New Summer Resort—Nearly Asphyxiated.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—In the trial of Mrs. Chadek, charged with the murder of her husband, evidence of a very damaging character to the defendant was produced. Two physicians who examined Chadek's body very soon after his death testified to there having been every indication of murder and barely nothing to support the story of suicide. Another witness, a Bohemian, chanced to call at the Chadek residence the evening prior to the shooting. Chadek and his wife were quarreling, and the latter produced a revolver, aimed it at her husband, and threatened to shoot. Chadek bared his breast and told the woman to do as she had threatened, when their little son climbed upon a table at Mrs. Chadek's side, threw his arms about her neck, and prevented her from shooting. Ben Spencer, proprietor of a hotel at Antigo, testified to Mrs. Chadek and Charles Sanford, her alleged paramour, having frequently secured a room at his hotel, they having claimed to be man and wife.

A twenty-acre tract of timber land just outside the city limits and bordering the river by a high bank is soon to be transformed into a public park, a large hotel erected, walks and driveways laid out, bath-houses, boats, and the other customary equipment of such a place provided. The location is one of the most picturesque of any in the Northwest.

The admirers of the works of Weber are arranging for a celebration of the composer's centennial birthday anniversary.

Joel Ellis, a railroad engineer, his wife and two grown daughters, and two young lady visitors from Chicago were almost suffocated by coal gas last night at Ellis' home, No. 111 Tenth street. Ellis and his wife awoke this morning in a debilitated condition. They suspected that they had been poisoned, and on finding their daughters and the two Chicago visitors unconscious in their beds they hastily summoned a physician, who pronounced the trouble asphyxiation from coal gas. The girls were a little better this afternoon, but are not yet considered out of danger.

The information comes from a responsible source that Sheriff-elect Daniels has decided to select Peter Van Vechten as his Under Sheriff. Mr. Van Vechten is the present Under Sheriff of Milwaukee County, and was defeated for Sheriff on the Republican ticket in the recent election.

The will of the late Gustave H. Shope was filed in the Probate Court today. The estate, consisting mainly of personal property, is valued at $150,000.

Reports submitted at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Milwaukee Home for the Friendless show that the home has received 325 persons during the last year.

She Fetched Him.

A large and apparently vigorous woman entered a crowded horse-car in Baltimore the other day, and after casting withering glances on several gentlemen and not getting a seat, exclaimed: "I cannot stand up," and sank in a heap on the floor. This had the desired effect, for a gentleman at once arose and the lady was seated.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by "Dr. Pierce's Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Arend's Kumyss.

To pale cheeks it brings back the rose,
Imparts new lustre to the eyes,
It cools the fevered lip and flows
Through weary frames like glad surprise.

No Christmas or New Year's table should be without a bottle of *Angostura Bitters*, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The perfect sanitary condition of residences, office buildings, workrooms, etc., guaranteed for $1 to $3 per month. Address the Germicide, 305 Wabash avenue.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a sure remedy for Bronchitis and Hoarseness.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

IT WAS LAID DOWN YESTERDAY BY THE APPELLATE COURT.

A Man Who Obtained a Judgment Against a Railroad Company and Was Forced to Remit Seventh-Tenths of It Has the Verdict Set Aside and Gets a New Trial on the Ground that the Jury Was Prejudiced—Mrs. Hallen Escapes Again.

The Appellate Court met yesterday and rendered a large number of opinions. Only a few, however, are of any general interest. In the case of Frank Cummings against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company the court laid down a somewhat novel proposition as to their power to reverse a judgment. Cummings obtained a verdict for $2,000 against the company for alleged assault by a brakeman. The court compelled him to remit $1,400 of the amount, and then refused the motion for a new trial. On appeal the Appellate Court said the fact that the Judge below held seven-tenths of the verdict to be unjustifiable showed the jury in rendering it was swayed by passion and prejudice. That prejudice must have permeated the whole verdict, both that which remained as well as that which was set aside. The company was entitled to a verdict of an impartial jury and not to a judgment by a court, which practically deprived them of a jury trial. Though it was no error in the court below to enter a remittitur, and though that practice had been sanctioned to such an extent by the Supreme Court as to become the established rule, yet the Appellate Court had the power, and the better and more prudent course and the one most likely to preserve the rights of the parties and public would be to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial before a more impartial jury.

The case of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad against the City of Chicago was affirmed on account of a division between the Judges. Judge Moran had heard the case below, and could take no part in an appeal, and the other two Judges were of opposit opinions. This was a bill filed some ten years ago to prevent the city from removing a sidetrack on Carroll avenue, and the road having obtained a temporary injunction paid no further attention to the case. On final hearing, however, Judge Moran entered a decree dissolving the injunction.

The Appellate Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Rose Cohn against the District Grand Lodge No. 4 of Kesher Shel Barzel for $1,000, holding that the evidence that plaintiff's husband had been suspended from the order before his death was not sufficient to defeat his wife's claim to the insurance.

The following is a complete list of the Appellate Court opinions delivered yesterday:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

2442. Martin vs. Stubbings.
2954. Marnero vs. Henchel.
2467. Mahler vs. Sinsheimer.
2476. Garrity vs. Betts.
2486. Dobbins vs. Hanchett.
2445. Barbee vs. Glick.
2452. Partridge vs. Bailey.
2477. C. & N.-W. Ry. vs. Cummings.
2404. Anglo-Am. Packing Co. vs. Baier.
2453. Lipman vs. Link.

AFFIRMED.

2333. Village of Hyde Park vs. Corwith.
2432. Cothraw vs. Ellis.
2439. Duer vs. Morrill.
2440. Steele vs. Grand T. Junction Ry. Co.
2455. Capital City Mutual F. Ins. Co. vs. Detwiler.
2459. Bloom vs. People.
2433. Call vs. Phelps.
2444. C. D. & V. R. R. vs. City of Chicago.
2449. Bremer vs. Almini.
2425. Field vs. Macullar.
2438. Hirsch vs. Kohn.
2447. Schermeier vs. Baecker.
2450. District Grand Lodge No. 4 vs. Cohn.
2461. Rich vs. Berdell.
2464. Bobel vs. Bobel.
2479. Michaels Bay Lumber Co. vs. Jenks.

Mrs. Hallen Gets Off Again.

Mrs. Mary Hallen was found not guilty by a jury in Judge Gary's court yesterday morning. She was sued civilly for $5,000, for causing the death of her tenant, Albert Bengson, Dec. 24, 1883. Bengson and the defendant had had some trouble about the key to the defendant's house. He had returned to get some of his furniture when Mrs. Hallen, it was alleged, assaulted him and either hit him with a piece of scantling or pushed him over onto the stove, it is not known which. He died from his injuries. Mrs. Hallen was tried criminally but was acquitted.

Items.

The will of William Scharfenberg, the Wentworth avenue grocer who blew his brains out at the Grand Pacific Nov. 28, was probated yesterday. Letters were issued to his widow, Fredericke, and she gave bond in $14,000.

Mary E. Fitzsimmons began a suit yesterday to recover $15,000 damages of Dr. John R. Richardson. She says she employed him to treat her broken leg, but he performed his duties so unskillfully as to greatly aggravate her pain and troubles.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

106,823—Debt. Suppressed.
106,824—Debt. Suppressed.
106,825—Debt. Suppressed.
106,826—Debt. Suppressed.
106,827—Debt. Suppressed.
106,828—Debt. Suppressed.
106,829—Leopold Daube et al. vs. Charles H. Carey. Attcht., $332. Rosenthal & Pence, attys.
106,830—George F. Harding vs. William S. Proudfoot. Asst., $2,000. Saunders & Grant, attys.
106,831—Same vs. Sanford W. Hull. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.
106,832—Jennie Johnson vs. Peter O. Johnson. Bill for separate maintenance for desertion. P. C. Feeney, solr.
106,833—Claude B. Barbee vs. Nannie E. Barbee. Bill for divorce for desertion. W. C. Asay and Wallace Rice, solrs.
106,834—C. C. Busse vs. Charles C. Busse. Asst., $500. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.
106,835—Carrington Phelps vs. C. S. Phelps, Charlotte G. S. Phelps, Reuben Rockwell, and Sophia M. Adams. Bill for partition. J. S. Huey, solr.
106,836—Merchants' National Bank vs. Frank M. Bradshaw. Confession of judgment, $399. E. A. Otis, atty.
106,837—Michael Clarkson et al. vs. James A. Brophy, George W. Cass, and Henry Wulf. Bill to remove cloud. S. N. Gage, solr.
106,838—Benjamin F. Hill vs. John J. Foster and William Blanchard. Bill for partition. Bates, Brougham & Tuttle, solrs.
106,839—City of Chicago vs. Charles H. Case. Debt, $2,000; damages, $2,000. Hempstead Washburne, atty.
106,840—Same vs. Phœnix Insurance Co. Debt, $3,000; damages, $2,000. Same atty.
106,841—Lucia B. Burbank et al. vs. J. P. Kennedy and J. S. Robinson. Bill for injunction. H. C. Noyes, solr.
106,842—George W. Williams vs. Lena Williams. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. Louis Weber, solr.
106,843—Mary E. Fitzsimmons vs. John R. Richardson. Case, $15,000. McElherne & Cummings, attys.
106,844—Irving S. Palmer et al. vs. Osgood & Wolfinger Mfg. Co. Asst., $1,000. Millard & Smith, attys.
Suppressed Tuesday—106,816—Melville S. Nichols vs. John G. Roach. Asst., $400. Chas. H. Mitchell, atty.

JUDGE ALTGELD—6,924, John Claflin et al. vs. Samuel Shirek; judgment, $6,060.—7,510, P. Moran vs. R. Lespanasse; judgment, $114.—7,511, Frank Gerard vs. M. B. Leavitt; judgment, $91.—7,520, W. F. Horton vs. J. Clinton Hall; judgment, $121.—7,502, Alex. E. Guild vs. Henry M. Allen; judgment, $100.—6,909, Richard Cromwell et al. vs. Joseph H. Peterson; judgment, $126.—6,525, George W. Morris vs. W. L. Brown and A. B. Meeker; judgment, $7,574.—7,526, Noel B. Boyden et al. vs. Runk Unger and Herman Vogler; judgment, $169.—7,291, O. G. Gibbs vs. A. B. King; judgment, $1,084.—7,503, John Spry Lumber Company vs. Louis Eckfeldt; judgment, $228.—7,514, Ira McCord vs. Herman R. Allen; judgment, $106.—7,542, Crane Bros.' Mfg. Co. vs. Edward Roby; judgment, $287.

JUDGE HAWES—7,593, S. Max Becker vs. Ferdinand, Sigmund, and Adolph Stiberman; judgment, $250.—7,371, Selig Amberg vs. J. K. Cohen; judgment, $120.—7,351, B. F. Porges et al. vs. Vaclav Weindl and Ludvig Novy; judgment, $355.—7,352, Same vs. Same; judgment, $285.—6,950, Albert A. Sprague et al. vs. J. L. Crawford and Frank Ray; judgment, $381.—7,193, Charles E. Harrison et al. vs. The Charles W. Allen Co.; judgment, $689.—381, J. M. W. Jones Co. vs. Lewis Morrison, Samuel W. Piercy, and Frank Gardner; judgment agst. Morrison, $257.—7,574, William M. Collins et al. vs. John Ennis; judgment, $427.—7,552, Christian Hansen vs. R. Lespanasse; judgment, $338.—7,626, David Kelly et al. vs. Adams Transfer Co.; judgment, $485.—7,595, David J. Davis et al. vs. Raymond Lespanasse; judgment, $235.—7,507, Charles E. Mann vs. Same; judgment, $573.—7,598, Jacob S. Strickler et al. vs. Same; judgment, $201.—7,599, C. R. Hide vs. Same; judgment, $267.—7,489, W. Peterkin Bailey vs. Charles W. Allen Co.; judgment, $987.—7,621, Lucius S. Boomer et al. vs. American Bridge Co.; judgment, $47,459.—7,193, Joseph Stockton vs. Charles W. Dameier and Dillon Hutchinson; judgment, $518.—7,163, Bruno Diaz vs. Samuel T. Bach and Albert J. Basch; judgment, $1,807.—7,530, John Claflin et al. vs. Samuel Shirek; judgment, $859.—6,662, Herman L. Ensign vs. the Hoptonic Co.; judgment, $2,567.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—6,876, George A. Erhart vs. Julia A. King; judgment, $303.—7,479, Oscar L. Richards et al. vs. Adalbert Holacek; judgment, $305.—7,232, Peninsula Paper Co. vs. Dalziel National Printing Co.; judgment, $147.—7,093, Charles H. Howard et al. vs. Charles H. Ten Eyck; judgment, $649.—7,450, Steele Wedeles Co. vs. Adam Majewski; judgment, $233.—7,444, Thomas Oliver et al. vs. Benjamin F. Haddock; judgment, $1,178.—7,277, India Rubber Comb. Co. vs. Inter-State Telephone Co.; judgment, $275.—7,264, Thomas Wilson vs. Moses Harris; judgment, $497.—7,457, Jeannette Crane vs. Thomas J. Gammon; judgment, $150.—7,405, John Williams vs. Charles Furthman and Michael C. McDonald; judgment, $697.—7,281, Swift's Iron & Steel Works vs. Merrick A. Richardson; judgment, $1,199.—7,431, Chicago *Daily News* Co. vs. Victor Fredenhagen Jr.; judgment, $220.—3,821, Gates Iron-Work vs. Cheltenham Stone & Gravel Co.; verdict, $1,145.—4,010, Evan Morris vs. John S. Veatch; judgment, $247.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,805, Sophia Price vs. Jacob Price. Decree, divorce, cruelty.—104,858, James R. Parsons vs. Phœbe E. Parsons. Same, desertion.—2,448, Rjor Bordina Bjorklund vs. Ajust Bjorklund. Same.—2,385, Carrie Carroll vs. Exodus Carroll. Same, cruelty.—3,022, Carrie Walker vs. Samuel O. Walker. Same, adultery.—345, Hale vs. Hale et al. Decree.—2,161, Larson vs. Hanson. Decree.

JUDGE GARNETT—3,113, James E. Johnston vs. Nettie E. Johnston. Decree divorce, adultery.—1,003, Golden vs. Moses. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

59,034—Halvor Knudson vs. Gunner Halversen, Helver Halversen, and Sven Halversen. Bill to establish title. F. S. Moffett, solr.
59,035—Charles H. Jennison vs. Frederick Weber. Appeal.
59,036—Max Schmidt vs. Louisa Schmidt. Bill for divorce for desertion. George H. Kettelle, solr.
59,037—High Court of Independent Order of Foresters vs. William Niemeyer, Henry Niemeyer, and William Niemeyer, executor of will of William H. Niemeyer, deceased. Bill of interpleader. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, solrs.
59,038—August Roewert vs. Martha Paul. Appeal.
59,039—International Bank vs. Elijah K. Bruce. Trespass, $1,500. Kraus, Mayer & Brackett, attys.
59,040—The Chicago Daily News Company vs. John F. Thompson, Thomas Lord, and Robert Commons. Creditor's bill, $119. Theron Durham, solr.
59,041—Elizabeth Betts vs. Joseph Le Beau and Mathilda Le Bean. Appeal.
59,042—Thomas Maney vs. Philip Malcom and Henry Burgheim. Trespass, $3,000. L. F. Cummings, atty.
Suppressed Tuesday—59,030—Societe Generale vs. Samuel Swartchild. Asst., $3,000. Horton & Hoyne, attys.
Suppressed Dec. 4—Louis W. Munthe and Albertina Munthe vs. E. R. Walker, F. J. Mackey, the Security Loan & Savings Co., and C. Babcock. Bill for chattel-mortgage injunction. Russell Whitman, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—4,556, Moses Gimbel vs. Emanuel M. Levy and Isaac Michaels; judgment, $279.—4,622, Abraham Shuman et al. vs. Same; judgment, $443.—4,602, Leopold Simon et al. vs. J. K. Cohen; judgment, $223.—857, E. B. Raber vs. George Deacon; verdict, $187.—5,523, Sarah M. Underwood vs. Amy E. McWhorter; judgment, $657.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—40, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 127, 130, 131, 134, 136, and 137. No. 305, Brown vs. Union Ins. Co. on trial.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Dec. 16.
JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call Nos. 2,071, 4,025, 4,028, 4,035, 4,036, 4,041, 4,043, 4,044, 4,046, and 4,049. No case on trial. Friday first call, calendar Nos. 201 to 250, inclusive.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No first call. Trial call. Nos. 4,342, 4,343, 4,350, 4,345, 4,501, and 4,503.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call. Nos. 4,597, 4,598, 4,754, 3,154, 3,159, 3,167, and 3,362. No. 4,596, Grand Lodge vs. Dresch, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No call.
JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48. No. 42, Engers vs. Engers, on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 251 to 300, inclusive. Trial call, first six cases noted for trial on first call. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 46, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 21, and 50. No. 1, Strong vs. Carpenter, on hearing. Nearly through.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—10 a. m., insanity cases; 2 p. m., no call. No. 6,053, Danz vs. Ogden, on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Arraignments. Nos. 356, 377, 390, 386, 404, 411, 412, 418, 434, 441, and 519.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 399, 405, 406, 407, 408, 413, 414, 415, 416, 332, 333, 334, 374, 426, and 438.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Cases from other calendars.

Appellate Court—Second District.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District, today were as follows:

1,585. Eckley vs. Clark: time to file record, abstracts, and briefs extended twenty days.
1,586. McCormick Harvesting-Machine Company vs. Snell: time to file records, abstracts, and briefs extended thirty days.
1,592. Wiley vs. Thompson: time to file abstracts extended five days.
1,595. Ryan vs. Newcomb: time to file record, abstracts, and briefs extended twenty days.
1,597. Baum vs. Parkhurst; continued.
1,605. McDonald vs. Mosher: time to file briefs extended ten days.
1,606. Wiley vs. Stewart; time to file briefs extended ten days.
1,607. Gifford vs. Wilkins: motion by appellant for time to file abstracts.
1,613. Parker vs. Allen: time to file record, abstracts, and briefs extended twenty-five days.
1,567. Ottawa Starch Company vs. Ottawa Hydraulic Company: time to file abstract and briefs extended twenty-five days.
1,609. Bingham vs. Brumback: time to file abstracts and briefs extended fifteen days.
1,611. Joiner vs. Enos: time to file record, abstracts, and briefs extended fifteen days.
1,612. Kankakee & Seneca Railroad Company vs. Horan: time to file abstract and briefs extended fourteen days.
A class of nineteen law students were examined.
Adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court were as follows today:
Haines vs. Chandler et al.: taken on call.
Same vs. same: taken on call.
City of Jacksonville vs. Allen: set for oral argument Dec. 14.
Haines vs. Chandler: motion for leave to file argument and stipulation to supply record.
Brown et al. vs. Shurtleff: petition for appeal to Supreme Court.
Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Kelly, admr.: suggestion of diminution of record and motion for leave to file additional record.
Court adjourned until Friday next.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States today:

William Connor of Des Moines, Ia., was admitted to practice.

No. 84. Horace H. Eldred, plff. in error, vs. The Bell Telephone Company of Missouri. Argument continued by Henry Hiscock for defendant in error and concluded by M. R. Powers for the plaintiff in error.

No. 6. Jesse P. Farley, appit., vs. Norman W. Kettson et al. Argument commenced by Henry W. Bean for the appellant and continued by George B. Young and William M. Evarts for the appellees.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court rendered the following decisions here today:
State vs. Edward Johns, appit.; Harding District; affirmed.
County of Lee vs. H. W. Elsing et al., appits.; Lee District; affirmed.
Charles H. Moore vs. George B. Church and J. Morean Smith, assignee; Wapello District; affirmed.
State vs. Charles Fields, appit.; Wapello District; modified and affirmed; life sentence reduced by consent of Attorney-General to the maximum punishment for manslaughter.
Legrand Byington, appit., vs. N. B. Moore; Page District; appeal dismissed.
Ferris Bloomer vs. Rudolph and Wilhelmina Glendy, appits.; Des Moines District; injunction affirmed.
A. B. Turner et al. vs. G. W. Crusen et al., appits.; Adams Circuit; reversed.
D. W. McLane vs. Chio Bonn, appit.; W. F. Thrasher and H. E. Jarvis vs. Gus Bonn and others, appits.; D. W. McLane and H. E. Jarvis vs. Phil Leicht, appit.; Des Moines District; judgment affirmed in each case.

MEETINGS OF DAIRYMEN.

Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Illinois Association—The Iowa Society.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The thirteenth annual convention of the Illinois Dairymen's Association opened this afternoon with over 100 delegates present, including several members of the State Board of Agriculture. Fred O. White of Aurora welcomed the convention very cordially. R. P. McGlincy, Secretary, responded. President Gurler delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the dairy interest of the State during the last year. He looks for better prices in the future, and urged all to renewed diligence in dairy matters. Pleuro-pneumonia was discussed by John Boyd and others, all of whom thought the law requiring diseased cattle to be killed should be amended so that owners would be paid for their cattle. It was said that from 30 to 80 per cent of the cattle affected recovered, but no one present had any definit knowledge on the matter. The Association will take steps to urge payment for cattle slaughtered. Judge Wilcox, Samuel Dysart, and W. R. Hostetter were appointed to report on the matter. At the evening session Mrs. Thomas Galt of Aurora, read an essay on work on the farm. S. H. Peabody, President of the University of Illinois at Champaign, gave a lecture which he called "John," but which dealt in facts and figures for farmers, showing them advantages they might acquire by carefully considering their surroundings. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow morning, when the real work of the session will begin.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—At the dairy convention today Commissioner Sherman made some tests of butter by the Government method. Charles A. Huston read a paper on "The Best Manner of Running Creameries." Prof. Johnson, editor of the Oskaloosa *Globe*, read a paper on "Dairying and the State Fair." Col. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, Wis., delivered an address on "The Specific Dairy Cow." Henry Wallace, editor of the *Homestead*, addressed the convention on the transportation question tonight, arguing against unjust discrimination and expressing opposition to the Cullom bill. Resolutions were adopted that both self-respect and self-interest made it the duty of dairymen to patronize only those dealers who confine their transactions to the handling of pure dairy goods. The convention is largely attended and much interest is manifested.

Notes From the Northwest.

DELPHI, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The report has been current here all day that the ex-Democratic Treasurer of the county, Samuel M. Heiland, lacks over $14,000 of producing the amount with which he is chargeable. Unpaid tax receipts and other paper on hand will probably reduce this shortage to about $10,000. An investigation has been in progress for some time, and a searching recount will be commenced tonight, which, it is hoped, may result favorably for the ex-Treasurer. Mr. Heiland has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the citizens, and censure is generally withheld until the final facts are announced. His bondsmen are fully responsible and the county is safe in any event. The ex-Treasurer avers that he cannot explain the alleged deficit, as he never drew beyond his salary.

LENA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—John Reese, a farmer residing five miles west of this city, has been on a prolonged spree, and this evening in a fit of anger he shot his 14-year-old son through the shoulder.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—E. C. Reese was exhibiting a shotgun in his gun-store this evening when the weapon was accidentally discharged, killing Peter Lindsay of Decatur, who was about to purchase it.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Capt. James N. Buchanan of Chicago was today promoted to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Illinois Association of Trotting Horse Breeders held their annual meeting here today, and elected the following officers: President, C. B. Allaire of Peoria; Secretary and Treasurer, L. S. Rupert of Bloomington; members of Executive Board, James A. Graham of Biggsville; W. R. Baker of Christian County; A. G. Danforth of Washington, Tazewell County. The association resolved not to form combinations with any fair associations.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Nathan Stewart, general agent of the Empire Binder for Northern Indiana, was arrested and locked up here this morning charged with forgery and embezzlement. The company claims that he is $4,000 short. After the preliminary hearing he gave bonds. Stewart denies the charge.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Miss Ella Kissinger of Anderson was arrested today charged with murdering the child whose body was found in an alley in the business part of the city with its throat cut. The arrest of Miss Kissinger was followed by the arrest of her two brothers, Charles and Samuel, as accomplices.

THE MURNANE CASE.

The Negro Who Struck Him Fined $10 by Justice Meech.

A final hearing was given the Murnane-Watson assault case yesterday in the Armory Police Court. Johnnie Sheldon, the newsboy who witnessed the altercation, was placed on the stand and told his story without hesitation. He said he was standing near a fruit stand at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets when the officer came along. Some one threw a piece of ice and Murnane wanted to know where it came from. Witness said he did not know, and Murnane then asked the colored man, Watson, who was coming up the steps from the basement of Hannah & Hogg's saloon. Watson replied that he knew nothing about it, when Murnane told him (Watson) that it was a good thing that it was not he who had done it. "Why?" asked Watson.

"Because if it was I'd kick the top of the head off you," replied Murnane, pulling a pair of gloves out of his pocket. At this moment Watson struck the officer, knocking him down, and followed it up with another blow. Murnane drew his revolver and Watson ran, followed by the officer, who fired three shots at the colored man.

Murnane declared that he fired only two shots and said he had never seen the boy Sheldon before.

"I demand a fair trial," continued the officer. "The press has seen fit to blacken my character and I am regarded as a fiend, and now the defense brings in this boy to testify against me."

Watson insisted that the boy was the one who stood by and witnessed the quarrel, and was the one referred to by Murnane the day after the difficulty.

In deciding the case Justice Meech said: "The prisoner does not deny the assault, but claims that he saw a revolver and struck in self-defense. The officer claims he did not shoot or offer to do so, and other witnesses corroborate this. Again, it does not seem reasonable that he would attempt to shoot over a petty quarrel. The defendant is guilty of assault in striking the officer before the latter had given cause to resist. Let the fine be $10."

Chief Ebersold declares that the investigation of the Murnane-Robinson case is concluded, and gives as his reason for the punishment inflicted upon the officer the fact that he had made a splendid record during his fourteen years' service in the department, and that the charges that Robinson was abused and pounded in the Central Station were not substantiated. The plain inference is that officers abusing prisoners in the stations will be dismissed from the force; and with that view the Chief can at once take down the pretty sign in his private office which announces that there are no vacancies upon the police force, and begin making them as fast as he cares to look up the facts and write the necessary orders.

There will be no necessity for outsiders to prefer charges, as the Chief himself has had enough personal experience to furnish him with all the facts for the first week or ten days' work. An ex-detective is authority for the plain truth that must be known to every one who has the slightest knowledge of the operations of the city police, that the rule laid down now has never been enforced. "Charges of violence to induce acknowledgment of a crime have been made time and time again upon the witness-stand of the Criminal Court," says this man, "and in many cases they have never been denied. I can't say that it's the rule at Central, but the Chief knows as well as any one how often it happens that a stubborn prisoner, who does not know anything, has had a quantity of valuable information forced in upon his intellect by the simple process of encircling his wind-pipe with five strong fingers and holding his breath till his memory becomes clear and pellucid enough to furnish a reliable statement as to the disposition made of stolen property or the accomplices in some criminal act. He knows, too, how natural it becomes for a detective who has had his own way with thieves for so long to smash one of them whom he is convinced can only be brought to an appreciation of the beauties of truthful confession in that manner.

"I am not one of those, understand me," the narrator continued, "who think that criminals are entitled to any great consideration at the hands of the officers of the law. The Government secret-service officials, post-office inspectors, and private detectives adopt all kinds of schemes to induce confessions. They lie to the prisoner, threaten him, frighten him, but never, I think, indulge in any personal violence. Tales of his confederates having confessed are poured into his ears; and there is one instance on record where Government officers took turns in sitting up with a prisoner and continuously talking with him about the case, without allowing him a moment's rest or sleep for days; but nobody is ever kicked, beaten, choked, or cuffed into a confession. That sort of thing is undoubtedly illegal, and if it ever comes out in court hurts a case terribly.

"Chief Ebersold, too, came up from the ranks, you know, and he, as well as anybody, knows the regular nightly happenings in the lock-up rooms of every police station in the city where any business is done. They are not wholesome places for men who are too smart or too drunk to be perfectly docile. He knows as well as he knows his name that men come in under arrest who refuse to give the necessary information as to their name, occupation, and address. A stubborn or impertinent reply is generally dealt with promptly, and, as there is no publicity about such operations, the quickest way is generally the best. A blow on the mouth or a lusty buffet on the side of the head often proves a great corrector of an unruly tongue, and threats to report are invariably followed by an application of the same dose. Submission at any hazard short of life and limb is the thing sought for and obtained. My own experience has taught me that an officer cannot afford to be very gentle or persuasive on the street in handling drunken and obstinate men, but there can be no excuse on earth for abusing prisoners for any provocation whatever in a station; and if Chief Ebersold sets discharge as the punishment for such conduct, and carries out his own rule, many a policeman and detective will shortly walk the plank."

According to a report furnished by Chief Ebersold it appears that thus far this year fifty-seven policemen were discharged and 129 suspended or fined. In almost every case intoxication was the cause of punishment.

Colored Citizens Indignant.

The members of the Colfax Literary and Social Club of No. 280 Elm street adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, as colored citizens, we demand the dismissal of Detective Murnane from the force.

Resolved, That we demand a just investigation of the case from Chief Ebersold.

Resolved, That we agree to assist Mr. Robinson, should he need our assistance, to procure a lawyer to prosecute the officer.

Mullen and McHugh.

"Will you have the officers, Mullen and McHugh, who were sent to jail by Judge Tuley yesterday, dismissed from the force, or take any steps toward an investigation of that business?" Chief Ebersold was asked yesterday.

"I most certainly will not dismiss them. At least, from all at present in sight, I see no cause for dismissing them. I have nothad time, owing to this Murnane trouble, to make any inquiries into the matter you refer to, and I cannot positively say what action I will take."

"You will then hold an investigation?"

"I have not yet made up my mind as to whether I will hold any official investigation. I of course will look into the matter personally, with a view to ascertaining whether there is anything in it that brings it within my jurisdiction. You are, of course, aware that this thing occurred three years ago, before my term of office began at all. Now, I can't say whether I am entitled to go back to it. Since I have come into office they have discharged their duties as police officers efficiently and faithfully. I will tell you what I will do in a day or two, as soon as I get my hands cleared of this Murnane business."

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In the cast: Bertha Pierson, Cornelia Van Zanten, Wm. Candidus, Wm. Ludwig, Myron W. Whitney, Wm. Merton.
Saturday Matinee—"FAUST."
Saturday evening—First performance in Chicago of "GALATEA." One-act Opera by Masse. Followed by the Grand Ballet, arranged to music of Rubinstein's "BAL COSTUME."
REPERTOIRE—SECOND WEEK.
Monday—AIDA. Tuesday—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. Wednesday—HUGUENOTS. Thursday—To be announced. Friday—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. Saturday Matinee—AIDA. Saturday Evening—THE MARRIAGE OF JEANNETTE, and the Grand Spectacular Ballet SYLVIA.
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New and Elaborate Scenery, Costumes, Properties, and Mechanical and Electrical Effects.
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MONDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 13 and 16.
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MR. HENRY E. ABBEY very respectfully announces the appearance in Chicago of
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Sig. LUIGI ARDITI..........Conductor
At each performance the Artists will appear in GRAND CONCERT PROGRAMME, consisting of famous selections, and on Monday Evening, Dec. 13, in Second Act of the Opera of SEMIRAMIDE.
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THE FUNNIEST PLAY OF ALL.
Sunday, Dec. 12—The popular Irish Comedian, MR. JOSEPH MURPHY in KERRY GOW.

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Seats now on sale for Grand Production next week of "GASPARONE," Comic Opera, by Millocker, author of "Black Hussar," "Beggar Student," etc.

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The Enthusiasm at the Grand this week is occasioned by the Distinguished Artists,
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Monday next—The military drama "YOUTH."

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1886.

HEAVY gales prevail in Great Britain.

M. DE BRAZZA has started for the Congo.

ALEXANDER, the deposed Bulgarian Prince, visited Queen Victoria yesterday.

ROBERT GARRETT has been reëlected President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

JOSEPH W. HARPER of New York, United States Consul at Munich, died yesterday.

THOMAS J. VAIL was yesterday reëlected Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

ANOTHER panic in oil occurred yesterday. A decline of 6 cents caused a number of failures.

MR. GLADSTONE expresses full approval of Lord Churchill's denunciation of the London coal tax.

GOVERNMENT counsel in the Bell Telephone case say that suit will be instituted in Boston as soon as possible.

A REPORT that the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph lines were to be exchanged for the Wabash Railway system is denied.

COL. WILLIAM G. MOORE has been appointed to be Chief of Police of Washington City, in the place of Maj. Walker, resigned.

SERIOUS riots, growing out of a procession of Catholics which the Orangemen resented, are reported from Lurgan, in County Armagh, Ireland.

AT the regular quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday it was recommended that no dividend be declared.

CAPT. BARTHOLOMEW and four sailors of the steamer Knickerbocker were drowned on the New Jersey coast while trying to aid a disabled schooner.

DELEGATE TOOLE of Montana appeared before the House Committee on Territories yesterday and made an argument in favor of the admission of the Territory as a State.

MRS. CLEVELAND returned to Washington yesterday after an absence of ten days. The President's rheumatism is spreading to his knees, and he is compelled to cancel appointments.

THE Democrats of the House want a caucus to systematize business, but are afraid to call one, fearing that the tariff question will come up in such a shape as to widen the split in the party.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will hold its eighteenth reunion in Washington May 18 and 19, 1887, at which time the Garfield statue will be unveiled.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH warns the British Government that the difficulties in Ireland, already appalling, will be immensely increased if it persists in its attempts to convict prisoners by packed juries, as was done at Sligo.

THE Consular Appropriation bill has been completed by the sub-committee and will be approved by the full committee. The wishes of the State Department, making necessary an increase in the appropriation of $500,000, have been complied with.

COL. THOMAS MOONLIGHT of Leavenworth, Kas., was yesterday nominated by the President to be Governor of Wyoming Territory; and Arthur L. Thomas of Pennsylvania to be a member of the Utah Commission. A number of important nominations in the naval service were also made.

IN the Senate yesterday Mr. Edmunds presented a memorial in favor of a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; also a memorial against permitting aliens to possess large tracts of land. Both were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND-COMMISSIONER SPARKS has recommended that proceedings be commenced to compel the removal of fences unlawfully inclosing public land in Colfax County, New Mexico, amounting to 165,000 acres. It is also recommended that the fences inclosing 82,000 acres in the public land strip south of Kansas, said to have been built by the Western Cattle Company, be removed by the military.

THE money market was very firm under a good demand. Sterling bills were lower. Investment securities were dull. Stocks were moderately active and barely steady.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active, but tended to a lower range, with free selling for parties who thought the recent advance was overdone. As compared with Tuesday pork and meats closed 10 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, wheat and oats ½ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, rye and barley steady, and flaxseeds fully ½ cent lower.

CONGRESSMAN ADAMS' bill changing the law in regard to the deposit of bonds required to secure the circulation of National banks is a step in the right direction, but does not go far enough. The bill provides that banks having a capital of $500,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit bonds in excess of one-tenth of their capital stock as security for circulating notes, and all banks having a circulation in excess of one-tenth are authorized to make that amount the minimum hereafter. It would be better to fix the minimum at $1,000 or some other nominal amount. Hundreds of the National banks are willing to abandon the issuance of circulating notes, and they should be encouraged to do so, as issuing notes to circulate as money is not legitimate banking. The retiring bank notes can easily be replaced by Treasury issues in the form of gold and silver certificates, and it is desirable for many reasons that the Government should gradually take to itself all control over the currency. Coining money and making money a legal tender is a National function. There may be a doubt as to the legality of a Government charter for a bank issuing no circulating notes, but there is no reason why the amount in each instance may not be made nominal. In this manner the National system may be preserved simply for the purpose of legitimate banking, while the function of issuing circulating notes is transferred to the Government, where it belongs. As a rule the banks will be eager to reduce their circulation to the lowest limit Congress will permit.

THE proposition of certain cattlemen to "disinfect" the distillery sheds of Chicago and use them again is vigorously opposed by Mr. Haaff of dehorning fame, and he is right about it. Those sheds are not fit for use any way, independent of pleuro-pneumonia. They are utterly deficient in drainage and ventilation. As ordinarily kept, the air in them is insufferable, even for the hardiest cattle. The disease which has prevailed there, whatever it was or is, was no doubt born and bred there. The sheds should be torn down and their places filled by stables constructed on scientific and humane principles. There is one distillery stable in Illinois which can accommodate 10,000 cattle, and it is a standing refutation of the plea that filth and stench are inevitable concomitants of still-feeding. The health authorities should stand up stoutly, as they can under the law, against any further use of those stables, which, it is safe to say, are worse than those which Hercules cleaned.

MANNING'S WAR ON THE GREENBACKS.

Secretary Manning displays extraordinary audacity in his sweeping and reiterated demand for the wiping out of the greenback currency. He questions and repudiates the legal-tender decision of the Supreme Court, thus presenting the unseemly spectacle of a Cabinet officer sneering at the rulings of the highest judicial tribunal in the Nation; he denounces the greenbacks themselves as invalid, and demands the repeal of all laws authorizing the continuance of such a currency, so that he may call in and destroy the entire $346,000,000 of legal-tender notes. Manning's pretense that the place of the greenbacks can be filled with silver certificates is all sham and hypocrisy. Almost in the same breath with his demand for the elimination of the greenbacks from the monetary system of the country he insists on a suspension of the silver coinage. Manning is a goldite of the strictest Wall street type. On its face his allusion to silver certificates is insincere, evasive, hypocritical, and was advanced merely as an entering wedge for the complete destruction of the greenback currency.

In his attack on the greenbacks Manning boldly assails the National doctrines laid down by the Supreme Court and revamps the exploded strict-construction State-sovereignty dogmas of the Democratic party. Doubtless in 1861 he reviled the "Lincoln shinplasters," and now as Secretary of the Treasury only follows his early Democratic instincts in making war on the National legal-tender notes. At any rate, his demand for the destruction of the greenbacks embodies the boldest revival of State-sovereignty doctrines seen since the inauguration of Cleveland. Manning says, in speaking of the "framers of the Constitution":

> They limited the Federal Government to certain and delegated powers. They defined some and prohibited certain powers to the States. And lest the residue of unprohibited or undelegated powers which completed the round sum of sovereignty should be implied into the Federal Government, they reserved them explicitly to the States, respectively, or to the people. Then to the Federal Government they gave many powers, but not this power to make the Treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts.

In this arrogant fashion Manning pronounces the greenbacks unconstitutional and the legal-tender doctrine of the Supreme Court a nullity! Let any one turn to the last legal-tender decision and see with what strength of reason and acumen the Supreme Judges disposed of the miserable State-sovereignty sophistries now revamped by Manning. They found the power of making treasury notes a legal tender belonged to every sovereign government in Europe and America at the time of the adoption of the Constitution—a power not withheld "necessary and proper" for the exercise of the functions of a national government in meeting exigencies and guarding against an inadequate supply of gold and silver. Contrary to Dan Manning's interpretation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court has declared the legal-tender power not prohibited, but in this, as in all other national governments, a necessary incident of the authority to provide a national currency and emit bills of credit.

Mr. Manning needs to be informed that nine-tenths of his own party have abandoned their opposition to the greenbacks and accept the opinion of the Supreme Court as correct. Even the Democratic party will reject the impeachment of the Supreme Court by an upstart New York partisan "boss" placed by a political accident at the head of the National Treasury. Even the Bourbons of the South will repudiate Manning's worn-out and discredited anti-National dogmas and declare that in his attempt to destroy the greenbacks and make money scarce the Democratic Secretary is only executing the will of his goldbug associates and supporters in New York. What has the Western Democracy to say of this man, put at the head of the Treasury by a Democratic President, and who steals even the Bourbon-discarded liveries of anti-Nationalism in which to serve his masters, the currency manipulators of Wall street?

THE FRENCH CABINET DISSOLUTION.

The resignation of the Freycinet Cabinet and the attempted formation of a new one by M. Floquet appear upon the surface to have been the result of a trifling difference of opinion in the Chambers, but below the action of the Deputies there are grave contingencies which may grow out of it. The vote which decided M. de Freycinet to resign was upon a resolution decreeing the abolition of "sub-prefects" throughout France. The eighty-seven departments of that country are divided into 362 arrondissements. Each department has its prefect and each arrondissement its sub-prefect, who is responsible to the prefect of his department. He is the representative of the prefect, and yet is a personage of no ordinary importance, as he presides over a council elected in his arrondissement, supervises the collection of taxes, and has control of that all-powerful body in France, the police. Hence it will at once be seen that he can exercise a tremendous power if he is so disposed, and he is usually so disposed.

The summary decapitation of these 362 sub-prefects by the Deputies is one of those surprises which the French people are fond of springing upon the world. Cabinets come and go in that Republic with refreshing regularity and rapidity, apparently for the most trivial reasons. Had there not been some graver cause underlying this action of the Ministry it is questionable whether the sub-prefects would have been disturbed. They have been as much a part of France and the French system as the language or the manners of the people, and under ordinary circumstances their removal would have been viewed with alarm, as an attempt to upheave the very foundations of French society. It now eventuates, however, that they have not been removed because the country has outgrown them, or in the interest of real economy, but because their removal and that of the little coteries surrounding each one of them will save a considerable sum of money which can be applied to the army. All other resources have been wellnigh exhausted. The prospect of war looms up ominously, and every step which Germany takes towards the increase of her army is viewed as a menace by France. M. de Freycinet is not a war man. In view of its prospect and of the complications which are rapidly occurring in European affairs he probably would rather be out than in office. It is not supposable that he would resign and refuse to remodel the Ministry merely because of the vote to abolish these petty officers. It is more likely that he dreads the coming storm and France's unprepared condition to meet it.

THREE OMISSIONS IN THE MESSAGE.

In the introduction to his message the President stated that he transmitted to Congress recommendations for such legislation as he deemed "necessary and expedient," and hence his silence in regard to several leading topics is peculiarly significant. It can only be inferred that in regard to at least three matters generally esteemed of National interest and importance Mr. Cleveland thinks nothing should be done, and regards the action proposed by others unworthy Presidential notice or approval.

1. As to the suppression of polygamy. A year ago the Presidential message contained an anti-Mormon protest vigorous in language, laudable in spirit, and so abounding in the rhetorical decorations characteristic of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who was then acting as mistress of the White House, that it was generally credited to her pen. The omission of any reference in the present message to Mormon polygamy must renew the regret felt at Rose Elizabeth's departure from Washington and suggest the thought that her successor in the White House establishment has not yet been able to give the polygamy question any serious study. As for Mr. Cleveland, when left to himself it seems that, although new to matrimony and only a trifle beyond his honeymoon, he can write a message of 15,000 words to Congress in the most perfunctory style, and make no mention of the degradation of the marriage relation in one portion of the National domain over which he presides. Is not the polygamy ulcer a National evil of the gravest character? Is legislation in regard to it not "necessary and expedient"? Deprived of the admonitions of Rose Elizabeth, the President makes no answer.

2. As to the admission of Dakota. In one portion of the message Mr. Cleveland makes a flourish about "the equality of American citizenship," but his eyes are closed to the fact that 500,000 people in Dakota (the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior) are denied a voice in framing the laws of their country. Does Mr. Cleveland favor taxation without representation in Dakota? Does he not know the population of Dakota to be twice greater than that of any Territory at the time it was transformed into a State and fourfold greater than most of them? Has not every Democratic State Convention in the country declared in favor of "home rule" in Ireland, and why should not a Democratic President favor the same doctrine for Dakota? Does he not know the half-million people living in that Territory have petitioned for admission, adopted a Constitution, and done all in their power to establish the foundations of a great State? Was not this proceeding worthy some notice by the President, or does he consider the continued denial of "equal American citizenship" to the 500,000 people of Dakota "necessary and expedient"? This last year Dakota increased 85,000. At this rate she will have almost a million inhabitants when the next census is taken in 1890.

3. As to the regulation of inter-State transportation. This highly important subject is barely touched in the message, but the mention is so meagre and vague that entire silence would have been quite as satisfactory. What does it signify for the President to say that "the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration"? What does such a string of words amount to? Aside from certain railroad managers, everybody in the country is satisfied as to the "expediency" of Federal regulation of inter-State traffic, and the only question agitating the people is in regard to the best means of control. After the Cullom bill had passed the Senate and the Reagan bill the House and both measures were put in the hands of a conference committee to agree on a compromise bill, Mr. Cleveland advises Congress to consider carefully the "expediency" of doing anything at all! What sort of statesmanship is that? Perhaps, however, this recommendation should have been expected from Mr. Cleveland, who has never favored any measure to advance the interests of the people or to protect them from railroad extortion and discrimination, and who doubtless remembers that his campaign fund two years ago received its largest contributions from the managers of several of the great transportation lines, Vanderbilt alone donating $100,000 to secure the election of the "fat man" who had been one of the New York Central attorneys. He evidently owned as well as knew his man.

THE directors of the Chicago Board of Trade are evidently in earnest in their efforts to purge the organization of practices which are uncommercial and unfair. One of the parties suspended at the meeting of last Tuesday is reported to have uttered a circular a few days ago in which he intimated that the rule against privileges would prove to be, like all the other rules of the board, a dead letter. There is reason to believe that this idea has obtained recently to a rather wide extent, and perhaps some occasion was given therefor by the laxity of interpretation attributed to some of the directors in the past. But the board is on the right track now, and its course is earning for it the commendation of all good men—only that some of them may object to a rather irregular distribution of punishment. Such offenses as were charged against Harvey cannot be reprobated too severely by honorable merchants; and if the directors are satisfied the charges were sustained by the facts they have not made the punishment in his case a whit too strong.

THE United States may have no navy to speak of, and yet Secretary Whitney has consumed about the usual amount of good white paper this year in speaking of it.

A PROMINENT medical authority is quoted as saying that a cup of tea will often allay the injurious physical effects of sudden disappointment, grief, or anger, and that most men who are conspicuous in political life and subject to its storms and excitements have proved its efficacy in this regard in their own experience. This seems highly probable and affords an explanation of a statement made by a Washington correspondent, who says that in all his residence at the Capital he has never witnessed such an appalling consumption of cold tea in the same length of time as he has seen this week on the part of free-trade Democratic Congressmen.

THERE is a report that Miss Palms, daughter of the recently-deceased Detroit millionaire, is much perplexed in trying to choose an attorney to assist her in breaking her father's will. If this be true, we take the liberty to suggest that Senator Jones, formerly of Florida, would be a very desirable man for such a trust. His untiring zeal, singleness of purpose, familiarity with the Palms fortune, and long residence in Detroit, all combine to render him singularly qualified to be the young lady's legal adviser. We might add that he has already had more practice than any other living man in trying to break the Palms will.

"BOB" TAYLOR, Governor-elect of Tennessee, informs a reporter that what the Democratic party needs is harmony. It seems impossible for Mr. Taylor to keep his fiddle out of politics.

IN a conversation with Ald. Lyke of the Thirteenth Ward Tuesday Mayor Harrison called attention to the fact that several of the boodlers who killed the Stewart avenue ordinance voted against a proposition to insert a clause in the Chicago & Evanston ordinance to compel the railroad company to build viaducts over their tracks at street crossings. The Mayor is quite right about this matter, as the records prove. At the meeting of the Council Dec. 17, 1883, Ald. Bond moved to amend the Chicago & Evanston ordinance by inserting a clause providing that the company should erect viaducts and approaches thereto at Erie street, Indiana street, and Chicago avenue. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 to 12. The following Aldermen, who "loaded" down the Stewart avenue ordinance Monday night, voted against the amendment to build viaducts:

Appleton, Cullerton, Doerner, Hildreth, Hull, Lyke, Eisfeldt, Colvin.

The change of sentiment in reference to viaducts among the eight above named the Mayor "makes no bones" in ascribing to their desire for boodle. If the Fort Wayne people were as "liberal" as the Chicago & Evanston Company there would have been no trouble either about viaducts, or approaches, or speed, but everything would have been lovely and the ordinance would have gone thro' kiting. Giving that $50,000 to the city instead of certain "City Fathers" made all the difference in the world. It was a great mistake on the part of the Fort Wayne.

"THE boon of untaxed clothing" is one which Secretary Manning asks Congress to confer upon the wage earners of the United States. This has a better sound than Sam Randall's demand for untaxed whisky for the alleged benefit of the "poor man."

AN increase of over $30,000,000 in the surplus revenue during the last year, and a prospective increase of as much more during the current year, with the end of the redeemable bonds in sight, should be a warning to Congress not to further postpone the imperative duty of reducing the taxes.—*Ex.*

But will it? Already certain of the vulture class are advocating squandering the surplus revenue. Maintaining the War taxes, they have the cheek to say, protects the people! High taxes, they contend, benefit the people. The more the people are bled the better they are off. So runs the tax-eater logic.

THE reply of the Socialists to the Commercial Club of this city contains the allegation that in one of the poor districts of Chicago 20,000 persons are living below the level of the streets, and that 50 per cent of the children of the working classes die before the age of 5 years. It has also been recently stated by speakers for that organization (the Socialistic) that working people are only allowed to breathe the impure air of houses that are contaminated with sewer and other foul gases.

If these statements be true they reveal a pitiable condition of things; but they also warrant the raising of a pertinent question for the Socialists to be called upon to answer. Why do they stay in the cities, where they are not wanted, when not only pure air but free land is awaiting occupancy on the Government domain? If they will persist in staying in the cities and crowding together in places unfit for habitation by human beings they must accept the inevitable consequence, disagreeable though it be, unless they can lift themselves out of the slough by the same means that have been resorted to by the great majority of the men who are reviled as "capitalists." The latter accumulated their first capital by working a little longer and a good deal harder than their fellows, and by saving the cents until they grew into dollars instead of spending them for liquor. They did not get rich by agitation, but by hard work and thrifty and temperate habits. The same course is open to the Socialist grumblers. If they will not follow it, and persist in staying in places from which they are welcome to retire at any moment, they are unmanly to whine as they do. In the city they are disturbers of the public peace, in addition to being the victims of a self-inflicted nightmare. In the country they might be useful, and possibly happy—if a chronic grumbler can ever become so. But what is Joe Gruenhut doing with his battalion of tenement-house inspectors that he allows the continuance of dwellings in the condition the Socialist leaders allege?

COL. BOB INGERSOLL has made his throat sore by vehemently denying that there is anything the matter with it.

ARIZONA road agent—Open this stage door! Now, then, hands up! Look alive there! [Goes through passengers' pockets.] Driver!

Driver, on outside—Y-y-yessir!

Road agent—I have detained you only three minutes. I never keep a stage waiting long. I'm no Clara Morris. Drive on.

THE public has seen no authentic denial of the story that President Cleveland was caught in the act of swearing in an explosive, Andrew-Jacksonian way at a White-House hireling the other day, and the story is probably true. We say this, not with ghoulish glee, but with profound sadness. Yet what can you expect from a President who fills the Executive Mansion with the smell of fried liver, salt pork, and boiled cabbage?

HIZZONER Carter Harrison might now occupy his leisure moments by preparing a farewell address to his countrymen, after the manner of the immortal George Washington.

ONLY four months more of Carter Harrison. And yet four months is a long time to wait.

THE protest that has gone to Washington from Missouri against the use of wine at social banquets, coupled with the fact that fifty-nine counties in Kentucky have adopted prohibitory measures in one way or another, indicates that Democracy has fallen on evil days in its very strongholds.

CINCINNATI journalists who have been fined for publishing lottery advertisements contrary to law would do well to be a little less oracular and authoritative, for a short time at least, in their editorial utterances concerning the evils that affect society and the body politic.

A GENTLEMAN who came through Indianapolis last Sunday on the cars reports that the enforcement of the Sunday laws in every branch of business was complete. The town had such a lifeless and wo-begone aspect that the brakemen on most of the trains that rolled into the Union depot unthinkingly called out to the passengers: "St. Louis! Fifteen minutes for sleep!"

IT is very evident that Mr. Reagan of Texas has got to provide himself with a new speech if he expects to maintain amicable relations with the State of Illinois.

"MISTER," said a little boy at the meat market, "my papa sent me to buy a piece of meat, but I've 'mos' forgot what kind he said. Have you got any—any—[brightening up]—mugwump steak? I'm sure that's what he wanted. Here's 15 cents." And the butcher took his money and gave him a pound and a half of rump.

WHEN the contemplated improvements in disposing of Chicago's sewage are all completed and the refuse of this city finds its proper and unobstructed outlet in the Mississippi River we look to see a great improvement in the tone of the St. Louis papers. Chicago sewage is unsurpassed for fertilizing purposes.

AFTER Chicago has spent $12,000,000 in improving the Desplaines River it may be deemed advisable to spend about 12 cents in placating some of those hyphenated newspapers in St. Louis. One job at a time.

IT surely cannot be that Miss Cleveland's forthcoming poem which treats of the dilema of the Century is a covert advertisement of the new *Scribner's Magazine.*

IT was rumored on the street yesterday that the gentleman who is now engaged in the task of eating thirty quail in thirty days has been recognized as a man who once boarded for a whole month at one of the best hotels in St. Louis, and has a stomach that can stand anything. If this can be substantiated Ald. Hildreth might as well acknowledge that he has lost the bet and order the stakes paid to the man's backer. There is no use in wasting any more good birds.

THAT model civic legislator, Ald. Hull of the Twelfth Ward, tearfully complains that he is the victim of some of his wicked associates. He voted for the six-mile amendment to the Jackson street bridge ordinance because, innocent, unsophisticated person that he is, he was led to believe that six miles was the ordinary rate of speed of passenger-trains within the city limits, when it has long been ten. He "would have favored a ten-mile rate had he known better," he says, and "he might favor a fifteen-mile rate." It is too bad that Hull should be so often the victim of his designing associates. He made a mistake about the Billings gas ordinance last spring by advocating a price for gas 50 per cent higher than the company was willing to furnish it. He advocated giving the La Salle street tunnel to Yerkes for nothing, being deceived into believing that Yerkes was too poor to pay for it. It is unfortunate that such a good man as Hull of the Twelfth Ward should be so frequently the victim of his designing associates. There may be among his Twelfth Ward constituents people who think that those "mistakes" occur too often, and who may insist on sending to the City Council a more careful representative when Hull's term expires next spring. Hull has so often associated and voted with the boodle Aldermen that he is in danger of being misinterpreted, and the best way to save his reputation is to retire him from a place where he is so constantly liable to make mistakes. The old fable about the good dog Tray is peculiarly applicable.

BY one of those strange coincidences that sometimes happen President Cleveland's worst attack of rheumatism, compelling him to exclude all visitors, came on as soon as he learned that Congressman Lawler of Chicago had arrived in Washington.

THE people of the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards will do well to keep a record of the votes of their Aldermen on the Jackson street bridge ordinance Monday night. The terms of Hull, Lyke, Revere, Sheridan, Weber, and Doerner expire next April. They ought to be kept at home. They are much too good for association with Hildreth, Colvin, Cullerton & Co. Such "reformers" ought to be kept out of the way of temptation; so ought Severin, Eisfeldt, and Linn of the North Side.

THERE is one man in this city who thinks Chicago is on the decline. His name is Carter Harrison. He labors under the impression that Carter Harrison is Chicago.

WHEN Mayor Harrison charged the anti-Stewart avenue Aldermen to their faces with corrupt motives, and told them that the reason they voted against the ordinance was because the Fort Wayne Company did not pay them $50,000 of blackmail, not a man of them resented the imputation or demanded a retraction. Why they did not resent was either because they knew that his charge was true and that he could prove it, or that they have become so brazen they don't care whether the people know they are blackmailers or not. Most of them represent tough wards, where bribery or blackmail by Aldermen is not looked upon with anger, or shame, or aversion, else such persons would not be sent to the Council.

CURRENT NOTES.

A "gospel hymn" sung by the Salvation Army in Chicago has for its refrain "Happy as a Whale." We didn't suppose a whale was happy. There is so much "blubber" about it.—*Norristown Herald.*

Three months ago a New York messenger-boy was sent to carry $200 to a place several blocks away, and as he had not got there he was arrested a few days ago. This is a shame; they ought to have given him time.—*New Haven News.*

Young woman (at Central Park menagerie)—And what is the name of that odd-looking bird, papa? Papa—That is a stork, my dear. Young woman (surprised)—Are you sure? I had always supposed that storks had but one leg.—*New York Sun.*

One lady meets another, who has just lost her father, promenading Fifth avenue, dressed in colors. "What? You are not in mourning?" "For so distant a relative?" "Your father a distant relative?" "Certainly; he lived in Chicago."—*Tid-Bits.*

A learned astronomer tells us that the attracting or lifting force of the moon is such that it could pull asunder 27,000,000 bars of steel, each one foot square. Here is a good hint for the President. When he wants to lift a mugwump out of an office he'll have to send for the moon.—*Burdette.*

"Dockder," he said casually to a physician whom he met on the street, "I've god a bad cod in my hed. Whad would you advidse me to do?" And the doctor, who doesn't give something for nothing when he can help it, replied: "I would advise you to buy a dozen pocket handkerchiefs and then consult a physician."—*New York Sun.*

Uncle Sam—"Got a new idea, have you?" Naval Constructor—"Yes, siree. I can make you a war vessel now that will meet every requirement. It's modeled after a duck." "Can it fly?" "Well, no; but it will sail like a duck." "Suppose a Canadian cruiser sees it and shoots?" "It will dive, just like a duck." "Dive out of sight?" "Clear to the bottom." "Well, I dunno. Sounds mightily like those we have now."—*Omaha World.*

A gentleman entered a Chicago gun-store and asked to be shown some revolvers. "Here is a nice family weapon," said the clerk. "Family weapon?" "Yes, a family weapon. Just the thing for domestic tragedies. It has six chambers, sir; two bullets for your faithless wife, two for the ruthless destroyer of your home, and two for yourself. They are all the go now."—*Texas Siftings.*

Unreasonable Old Man (to bruised and maimed son)—"There you are, with one eye gouged out, both ears gone, a dislocated shoulder blade, broken arm, and fractured leg, with whisky enough in you to start a liquor store, and all for a college game of football. It's outrageous, disgraceful!" Bruised and Maimed Son (reproachfully)—"Father, you seem to forget that you were a young gentleman yourself once."—*New York Sun.*

Miss May Jacqueminot (to D'Huyvetter Driggs, the artist of fashion)—"It's lovely, of course; but *dear* Mr. Driggs—*may* I make just one little criticism—one *little* suggestion?" Driggs (gallantly)—"A thousand, if you wish; what's wrong—the expression?" Miss May—"O, no; the expression's just the way I like it, and the light is lovely, and you haven't made me look cross-eyed, and I'm sure I never was so *beautifully* posed before, but—*dear* Mr. Driggs, *would* you mind making that fur on my wrap just a little bit of an inch wider? They're wearing it awfully wide this year, don't you know?"—*Puck.*

PERSONALS.

Princess Bismarck is suffering from bronchitis, which threatens to become chronic, and her physicians have ordered her to spend the winter months in the South.

Gen. Hazen is not satisfied with the signal-service system, and suggests reorganization. In this respect the people are in perfect accord with the mischievous weather blunderer.

John P. St. John is suggested as the most available American candidate for the Bulgarian throne. His capacity for throwing cold water upon the schemes of the crafty Czar is inexhaustible.

Mme. Scalchi and her husband, Sig. Lolli, have a delightful home near Turin, which in their absence is practically turned into a hospital and dispensary for the poor people of the neighborhood. It is called Sofia, after its mistress.

Gov. Torres of Sonora thrusts into jail the editors who comment with "ghoulish glee" upon the "pernicious activity" of his Administration. The difficulty of enforcing such discipline in this country lies in the fact that the jail facilities are too limited.

Attorney-General Garland writes to an Arkansas friend that he longs for rest and quiet. Up to the hour of going to press there has been no general public protest against the immediate retirement of the Pan-Electric lawyer to the peaceful quietude of Hominy Hill.

M. Pasteur, exhausted by the incessant labors of the last few years, left Paris recently, by the advice of his family and friends, for Bordighera, where M. Bischoffsheim has placed his villa at his disposal. The subscriptions for the Pasteur Institute now amount to 1,800,000 francs. A fund of 4,000,000 francs is required, and M. Pasteur thinks it will be raised before long.

Miss Nellie Arthur, daughter of the late ex-President and heiress of one-half of his estate, makes rare promise of developing into a charming woman. She has her father's kindly eyes and also his brow. Her nose bears a resemblance to his, but, of course, is smaller and more exquisit. She has a mouth as soft and sweet as the mouth of the Georgian women, who, if Voltaire may be believed, have the "only perfect mouths in the world." Her cheeks are round, full, and of the most delicate pink, and they dwindle and narrow into a chin which is like that of the marble Ariadne in the Vatican. Miss Arthur is a bright conversationalist, with decided literary taste.

Congressman Price, who died the other day in Wisconsin, was attended during the last days of his illness by a mind-cure physician. The sublime faith and wonderful skill of this doctress are attested by the fact that she had not given up the case at 8 o'clock, though it was subsequently ascertained that his death, which was a peaceful passing away in sleep, must have taken place as early as 5 o'clock.

There has been talk of a wedding between the Princess Louise of Wales and the Duke of Augustenberg, nephew of Prince Christian and brother of Princess William of Prussia. He is a clever young man, aged 23, and is an exception to the rule of German Princes who have married into the British royal family, in that he has large estates in Silesia and an income from the German Government of $75,000 a year.

The Empress Eugénie, who paid a short private visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle the other day, left Farnborough last Tuesday for Paris, where she only stopped to dine, going on direct to Turin, which was reached Wednesday night. The Empress has since gone to Rome, where she will probably remain till after Christmas, and then go southwards to Naples and Palermo. The Empress has been much out of health during the last few months, and latterly she has been suffering acutely from rheumatism.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

It is statesmen's wits rather than their bodies that need the massage treatment.—*New York Tribune.*

A number of the Chicago strikers are still wondering sadly whether they didn't strike each other.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The President's physicians sear that his rheumatism will develop into the g[o]out by March, 1889.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Minister Manning calls it a "severe cold" and a "stimulant." He must be contemplating a residence in Iowa.—*San Francisco Post.*

It is said Jay Gould is going into literature. The report probably arose through his ordering a new invoice of check-books.—*St. Paul Globe.*

Henry George is going to leave New York for a while. He is probably jealous of Liberty, whose mouth is a yard wide.—*Philadelphia North American.*

It looks as though the mugwumps were laboring under the primeval curse, "On thy belly shalt thou crawl all the days of thy life."—*Peoria Transcript.*

It is customary now for a woman to take a trip to Canada and see how she likes the climate before she marries a financier.—*Philadelphia North American.*

From developments in the Colin Campbell divorce suit it would seem that Violet Cameron's Lord Lonsdale is about the best man in the English peerage.—*Dallas News.*

The new cruiser, the Atlanta, has failed to stand the tests in nearly every particular. We therefore move that her name be changed to Philadelphia.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A walking school for young women has been established in Philadelphia by an English "Professor," who asserts that "the larger the bustle the lady wears the easier it is to assume the English motion." But drat the English motion! Let the Philadelphia young women adopt the English habit of walking a good deal, but walk in the American fashion. Even with big bustles the American girls cannot walk in the English fashion. Their feet are not big enough.—*Ex.*

We notice with some surprise that that brilliant young New Jersey Democrat, Congressman McAdoo, is reported to have said that "the Democrats in New York are in a peculiar position. They are cowed by the mugwump press." Not a cow! The New York Democrats are perfectly aware of what's o'clock by the Jacksonian standard, and they are about as much influenced by the microcephalous mugs as the tides by mooning Wiggins' invisible moon.—*New York Sun (Dem.).*

When Mr. Cleveland entered the Presidential office he declared, in his inaugural address, that "those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized instead of party subserviency or the surrender of honest political belief." It took less than twenty months' catering to the "very hungry and very thirsty" to knock these exalted sentiments into innocuous desuetude and convince Mr. Cleveland that "the administration of the Government is not to be trusted, in places high or low, to those who are opposed to the party responsible for such administration." In other words, "party subserviency" is essential to officeholding. The Democrats will soon be satisfied that their President is a good party man.—*New York Tribune.*

We advise Mr. Cleveland to give up reading the New York *Times.* It can teach him nothing more. The Benton-Stone matter has knocked nearly all the genuine mugwumpism out of it, and it now seem to shamble along with only the submissive echoes of a simple Administration organ. Mr. Cleveland may like to read it, but as for learning from it anything that will help him to understand popular opinion, that is impossible. On the other hand, it is due to the *Evening Post* to say that it sticks to its mugwump flag in spite of what the President does. Even when that gentleman makes sallies from the mugwump camp the *Post* won't follow. In fact, it is almost the only representative of straight-out mugwump opinion remaining.—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Cleveland's Phrases.

No person whose official station has given him opportunities to address the public has added so many memorable phrases to the language as President Cleveland. We do not mean sentences like "Let no guilty man escape," or "Public office is a public trust," but merely those incomplete but happy combinations of words which, whether for aptitude or oddity, stick in the popular mind. We believe that Mr. Cleveland's contributions of this kind are four:

"Offensive partisanship."
"Pernicious activity."
"Innocuous desuetude."
"Ghoulish glee."

Mr. Cleveland seems to have almost monopolized the faculty for this sort of expression. No other President has approached him. Mr. Tilden produced one remarkable phrase only, "Futile dalliance," but we do not recall anything similar in the utterances of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, or Arthur.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Did he not also say recently that henceforth he was for "protuberant Democracy," or words to that effect, when he bounced Stone and recalled his reviler, Benton?

The Tariff and Silver.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): The President's views concerning tariff reduction will receive a hearty indorsement here in the Northwest. Our people are with him in this matter and will stand by him. But we cannot say as much for his anti-silver policy. There is an impression in this section that the silver dollar is playing a most useful part in our financial system, and the people want it to stay. Silver makes good enough money for the plain people of the Northwest, and the more they get of it the better pleased they are.

The Record of Failure.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The most important fact in connection with the President's message is that it fails to point out a single thing which the present Administration has done in nearly two years of power to justify the assertions and promises upon which the Democratic victory of 1884 was brought to pass.

Where Jeff Would Shine.

Elgin *Advocate:* How would Jeff Davis do for the Bulgarian throne? He is a thoro' Bourbon, and rigged up with petticoats with a crown on his head would fill the regulation bill of a royal ruler in great shape. And so far as this country is concerned "he never would be missed."

The President's Hot Box.

New York *Times* (Adm.): It will be an awkward thing perhaps for the President to remove Mr. Benton so soon after reinstating him; but we can assure the President, with all respect, that Mr. Benton's retention will be a great deal more awkward than his dismissal.

True as Gospel.

Peoria *Transcript:* There is many a man who will stand on the street corner and argue vehemently in favor of eight hours for a day's work, and go home and blow up his wife, who has been working twelve hours, for not having supper ready.

The Glory of St. Louis.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* St. Louis has not yet quit bragging about that squabble in the American opera company. It is the first advertisement the town has had since Mr. Maxwell packed up his friend Mr. Preller.

Fostering Home Industries.

Baltimore *American:* Since the Prohibition law went into effect in Georgia the number of distilleries in that State has increased 67 per cent. The law appears to be a kind of protective and fostering tariff for home industries.

Seasonable Suggestion.

Baltimore *American:* One suggestion for the coming Christmas season is not to send the same Christmas cards back to the people who gave them last year. Send them to somebody else.

THE CHANGE IN "LAKME."

MODESTY THRUSTS THE CORYPHEES INTO STRIPED TROUSERS.

Result of the Innovation—An Opera Richly Set and Filled with the Perfumes of the Orient—The Music Representative and Descriptive—Bits of Vital Melody—Miss L'Allemand as Lakme—Miss Juch's Explanation Regarding the Milwaukee Saengerfest.

Lakme	Pauline L'Allemand
Nilakantha, her father, a Brahmin Priest	Alonzo E. Stoddard
Gerald, Officers of the British Army	Charles Bassett
Frederic, Officers of the British Army	John E. Brand
Ellen, Daughter of the Governor	Virginia Logan
Rose, her friend	Rose Ritchie
Mrs. Bentson, Governess	Mathilde Phillipps
Mallika, Slave of Lakme	Jessie Bartlett-Davis
Hadji, a Hindoo Slave	C. M. Le

Last season one of the greatest charms of "Lakmé" was the dusky, languid grace of the ballet of the Bayadères, set to Delibes' voluptuous measures. The supple, dusky bodies, wrapt in bright, swaying silk, formed a picture abstract and artistic as a poet's dream. This year the management, moved by clerical denunciations or Philistine ignorance, has changed the whole picture. The coryphées, one and all, have been thrust into striped trousers, stretched from the waist to the ankle, and the result is laughable. Whereas, before, the ballet was a glimpse of the poet's world, now it is but the posturing of women, whose lack of clothes is heightened by a ridiculous device. The element of personality, on which the sensual feeds, is emphasized, and one sees not an esthetic embodiment but grossness dressed in Phillistine primness. The idea of the management in making the change was doubtless severely proper, but it resulted in an artistic crime. The coryphées, who were merely shades in a motive picture, become women, whose physical charms are only brought into greater prominence by affected concealment.

The ballet, however, is not the opera. "Lakmé" is remembered as one of the most richly set of the scenic operas given last season. The rich Indian gardens, musky with luxuriant flowers, the temples and palaces, the streets crowded with the sun-browned faces and gaudy attires of the Orient, might inspire any scenic artist, and "Lakmé" was invested with gorgeous surroundings. The music is representative and not presentative; it is descriptive and not created, but it is a striking picture of the contrast offered by the brooding, opiated cast to the bluff frankness of English life. If the formal beauty is often blurred by the massive coloring, there are many bits of vital melody that will stand the test of decolorization. It goes without saying, or should, that the orchestral treatment was all that could be desired. Mr. Thomas is often unjustly criticized for an overbearing volume of tone that buries out of sight the singers. This was the case last night, but the fault did not lie with Mr. Thomas, but with the shadowy voicelessness of the first singers. To have lessened the orchestral tone-volume would only have been to add one fault to another and improve things in no respect. Miss L'Allemand bore the burden of the work, and in the character of the swarthy heroine found many opportunities for showing her best art. The "bell song" in particular was given gracefully and even with a touch of passion, and the "sleep song" in the third act was exceptionally well rendered. But, as has been said, Miss L'Allemand's art is of the larynx and not of the intellect. Her "Lakmé" has become a more rounded and defined characterization in the last year, but it still pauses at the line drawn at mediocrity. There are occasional spasmodic attempts at originality, but they are not pleasant.

To Mr. Stoddard is due the credit of having done the only consistent and satisfactory work of the evening. He is not a great artist, but he is a singer of good parts and an actor who can always be depended upon. His voice is large and of agreeable quality, and if he never rose to any great hight he was never trivial or untrue. Mr. Bassett, who made his début here as Faust, has a light, shallow voice that would be grateful in drawing-room ballads, but it is utterly out of place in opera. It is too weak to be heard and his phrasing is so unintelligible that no one can divine its purport.

As one glances back upon the performance as a whole the impression arises, naked and emphatic, that no company of half the pretensions the American opera company makes has ever presented an opera in a less satisfactory fashion. A school for American singers is a very laudable affair, but there is no reason why the public should pay $3 apiece to witness the instruction. If Wagner's life-work taught anything it taught that opera is a trinity. Great soloists cannot make it; but no more can Mr. Thomas, a scene-painter, and a ballet-master give an opera.

This evening "Orpheus and Eurydice" will introduce to the public Miss Van Zanten and Miss Laura Moore. Miss Juch will appear in the rôle of Eurydice.

Miss Juch and the Milwaukee Saengerfest.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to the article in Monday's issue regarding the Milwaukee Sängerfest I beg to state the facts. In good faith I entered into an arrangement to sing in Milwaukee, but by the advice of my physician I wrote Mr. Mendel, the President of the Sängerfest, and with whom I had made the arrangement, asking him to release me. In reply he telegraphed stating that if I would come he would increase the sum to be paid me. To this I immediately replied that under no circumstances would I accept a larger fee than that which was originally agreed upon, and that if I sang it would be for that price. I again urged him to release me, repeating that my operatic duties were of so arduous a nature as to render it very necessary that I should rest after the close of the season, and that this reason alone actuated me in my request to withdraw. Thereupon Mr. Mendel most generously acceded, writing me a pleasant letter expressing his regret.

I fully appreciated the honor conferred upon me in having been chosen to be the first soprano of the Sängerfest, and it was with deepest regret that I found myself forced to seek the release. I was not aware that any feeling existed on either side. In my career as a singer it has been a source of pride that but twice in the six years that I have been before the public have I occasioned disappointment, and neither of these delinquencies was through fault of my own.

EMMA JUCH.

Mme. Modjeska's Costumes.

The costumes worn by Mme. Modjeska in "Les Chunans" are thus described in the *Theatre:*

> One of them is a magnificent dinner dress of white plush combined with white brocaded silk, with a fusé pattern. The train is made of alternate stripes of the plush and brocade, and the tablier is of white lace, the pattern of which is embroidered in silver. The décolleté waist is made of the brocade with lace sleeves. A high-necked dinner dress is made of pearl-gray ottoman silk, with a brocaded pattern of ostrich feathers in dark gray velvet. The train has two lengthwise panels of the plain pearl-gray silk, and there is a double fichu of the same, which terminates in sash ends. Another rich dinner dress is made of a new silk material of alternate stripes of ottoman silk and embroidered grenadine of a pattern like thread-lace; in fact, the pattern is almost lace, so fine is it. The front is elaborately hand embroidered in jet. Perhaps the most striking costume is one of straw-colored crêpe du chine with a stripe of embroidered grenadine. There is a full drapery in front looped up with a Marguerite belt. The train is of straw-colored brocade with a fusé pattern, and the waist of the brocade has no sleeves, but a sort of cape instead, made of the crêpe. The effect is most novel. With this costume is worn a large bunch of golden marigolds. The sleeves of each costume have a distinctive individuality, no two pair resembling each other at all.

Notes on Plays and Players.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett's new play, written for George Riddle, is called "The Two Brothers."

A beer-selling place of amusement in this city, after failing in vaudeville, has essayed Shakspearean drama. It has very appropriately selected "Measure for Measure."

The New York *Herald* thinks that "the fun of 'Twelfth Night' is often too free and easy for legitimate comedy." And yet some people are of the opinion that nothing new can be said in Shakspearean criticism.

Mr. Edmund Yates has been writing of the French "Hamlet." He thinks that the best-played part is Polonius, by M. Got, "who is probably the finest actor in the world, and whose representation of courtly servility is simply perfect."

Mr. Bronson Howard's new play for Messrs. Robson and Crane is to be ready by July next. The characters for the stars and the general style of the play have been decided upon. The character for Mr. Crane is said to be an elaboration of the part played by Mr. J. B. Polk in "The Bank-

GE IN "LAKME."

USTS THE CORYPHEES IPED TROUSERS.

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Milwaukee Saengerfest.

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After disappointing her audiences four times in St. Louis Miss Clara Morris has decided to cancel all her dates until January, when, if her health permits it, she will resume acting at St. Paul. She is now resting at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and is said to be seriously ill.

A large number of the friends of Miss Kate Claxton went last evening to the Grand Opera-House to see her in "The Two Orphans," which is to run there for the remainder of the week. The audience sat impatiently until the appearance of Miss Claxton and Miss Sara Jewett as Louise and Henrietta, and then heartily applauded the mature but impressive orphans.—*New York Times.*

Mr. Charles Coghlan's play "Enemies," in which Mrs. Langtry appeared in New York, did not make a wholly favorable impression. It is from the French story of "La Grande Marnière," by Georges Ohnet. The *Tribune* says: "As a whole it is deficient of interest, diffusive, mostly commonplace, and occasionally almost ludicrous. It is said that they took 'Enemies' for 100 nights in London. They are a patient people."

Speaking of Mlle. Rhéa in the *Home Journal*, H. Quin says: "It may not be generally known whence this actress took her stage name. She was born in the picturesque old town of Antwerp, and, like all Belgians, brought up on the art of Rubens; so when she determined, at the advice of Fechter, to adopt the stage, it was not strange that Rubens supplied her with a nome de theatre. One of his masterpieces was Romulus and Remus suckled by the she-wolf, and so Mlle. Hortense Loret appeared before the public as Rhéa, adopting the name of the mother of the two famous babes who builded Rome whom Rubens had helped to immortalize."

A correspondent asks if the articles that appear in magazines and journals as the work of actors are genuine. Sometimes they are and sometimes they are not. Actors often have ideas worth publishing and the ability to write them out clearly. Irving and Boucicault are examples. On the other hand, the serial stories that appear in the story papers over the names of minstrel and variety performers are not of the authorship claimed, and the incidental advertisement of the actor stands as remuneration for the tricky use of his fame. Edwin Booth was once requested to write something for publication. He replied: "I endeavor to use other men's words as well as I can, but I have no command of original language."—*New York Sun.*

As a first step in the direction of dress-reform among playgoers the management of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, has placed a special room at the disposal of those ladies who desire to lay aside their wraps and hats during the performance. This sort of cloakroom is somewhat of an innovation in American theatres, though in England it is as essential a part of the theatre proper as the stage. The one thing that strikes an Englishman on the occasion of his first visit to our theatres is the difference between the dress of the men and women. In England he has always seen the ladies without hats and usually in evening dress. In America he sees the men in evening costume and the women wearing street dresses. The new departure is to encourage the latter to dress for the play as they do for the opera.

IN THE WORLD OF ART AND ARTISTS.

Etching Breton's "Communicants"—A Series of Practical Lectures—A Neat Sketch.

Among the most satisfactory etchings of the year is that of Breton's "Communicants" as it has emanated from the needle of Hamilton Hamilton. It was a subject very difficult to etch—the mass of strong white which forms the central part of the picture being an obstinate quality to harmonize without the help of the softening shadows which can be obtained with the brush. It was, in short, to be feared that the picture would lose something of its sentiment in its transposition to black and white. This it has not done. The long draperies of white have preserved a very tender sympathy with the setting. The row of slender figures has a supple grace that is unmarred by any severe line, such as the etching instrument is apt to give. The tone of the plate, while free from any tinted affectations, is warm and pleasant. Taking it all in all, it is as good a publication as has ever issued from the house of Klacker.

A series of practical lectures is to be given to the students at the Art Institute Tuesday evenings, beginning Dec. 14. These are, as far as possible, to be illustrated with freehand drawing or the stereopticon. The first, given by W. L. B. Jenney, will have for its subject, "Architectural Art Not Pictorial Art"; Dec. 21, "Art Education in Public Schools," by Mr. Harold Smith; Jan. 4, "Wood Engraving for Illustrated Papers," by Enoch Ward; Jan. 11, "Practical Hints on Drawing and Painting," by Henry F. Spread; Jan. 18, "Illustrations of Pompeiian Art," by the Rev. A. W. Patten; Jan. 25, "Processes of Sculpture," by Lorado Taft; Feb. 11, "Decorative Art," by Miss Rose Fay; Feb. 18, "Life and Works of Jean François Millet"; and Feb. 25, "National Character and National Art," by Mr. W. M. R. French.

Miss M. M. Lessey, who is going to New York to study, has left behind her at Stevens' gallery two little sketches, one of which is quite remarkable for its grace and simplicity of composition and quaintness of color. It represents a little child, in a gown of two centuries past, at mass, her hands unconsciously folded, her innocent gaze straying wonderingly about the great cathedral. The drawing is not strong, but there is nothing awkward in it; and the whole is surprisingly harmonious.

The class in modeling at the Art Institute is at present remodeling from life.

The Calumet Club threw its art gallery, containing the fine loan exhibit of paintings, open to the students of the Art Institute last Saturday forenoon.

A school for instruction in French Gobelin tapestry, temperu painting, art needlework, hammered brass, and plastic work has been opened by Mrs. Ridley of New York in the Japanese Building.

One of J. G. Brown's familiar and inimitable bootblacks stands on an easel at Thurber's. Chicago is not so used as New York to these bits of genre jocularity, and can regard the subject with all the merry sympathy it merits.

The beauty of the autotype increases month by month. In O'Brien's galleries is a small one from the "Ruth" of Lajas, which for beauty of tone, mellowness, and delicacy could not be excelled by an etching. The soft tint of creamy-brown has been carried out in the mat and the frame till the picture presents a very harmonious and simple whole.

General Notes of Interest.

An exhibition of his own paintings will be made this winter in Boston by Mr. Elihu Vedder, who will reach America this month.

The sales at the Academy of Design during the two weeks past have reached about $16,000, a sum as large as was realized in the entire four weeks of the exhibition last year.

A genuine Van Dyck has been found at Auchy-less-Hesdin, near Montreuil, in an old monastery. It is an Entombment, and is said to receive the approbation of the experts.

Alfred Stevens' "Impressions on Painting" has been translated by Charlotte Adams and published by George F. Coondes of New York. The little book contains a portrait of the author.

The Paris Louvre has become the owner of the Persian palace of Darius, the old home of Persian kings, which has recently been unearthed. Two galleries are preparing to receive its treasures.

Art lovers will be gratified to hear that an official distinction has at last been drawn by the Treasury Department between ancient and modern art upon canvas. Hereafter any picture painted before the year 1700 may enter an American port duty free. Since that date, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, every piece of canvas painted has been modern.

A curious agency has been started in Paris. It is a model agency, where painters may go and pick out new models for their work. The demand for models for some reason always exceeds the supply. A good model in Paris is never in want of work, nor, indeed, is he in New York. The agency in Paris is recruited from the ranks of unemployed workmen and women, and superb specimens of physical beauty have already been found in its ranks.

The sculptor Boyle, at present in Paris, has finished in plaster "The Age of Stone," an ideal group ordered for Philadelphia by the Fairmount Park Association. A stalwart woman in moccasins, leggings, long skin robe, and necklace clutches a stone tomahawk with wooden handle in her right hand, which hangs by her side. A naked child clings to her left hip, supported there by her left hand, and buries its face in her bosom. A larger nude child crouches under her skirt on the right, and to the left lies a dead bear. She looks forward with a deep expression on her somewhat heavy features. The model was Miss Lizzie Spider of Dakota, a member of the Sioux tribe, and the crouching child was modeled from Edna Eaglefeather, a small Pawnee girl.

Mr. C. B. Ives, the well-known American sculptor, is about to return to the United States, says a Rome correspondent of the Paris *Register*, accompanied by his daughter. A number of recent works from his hand, in both marble and bronze, have been sent forward, and will be exhibited in New York upon his arrival there. Among them is the latest of his efforts, a half-floating female figure called "Evening," which the sculptor has conceived and represented as holding aloft a flaming torch, in the act of lighting the stars successively as darkness approaches. Another and not less interesting work, consisting of a group of three figures and entitled "The Captive's Choice," has just been cast in bronze, and is also to be sent to America. It is a subject which, as depicting one of the many similar incidents connected with the history of Indian warfare in the early days of our country, cannot fail to attract attention and elicit interest both by its conception and execution.

The treatment for colds must be "short and decisive." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup fills the bill.

GOBLET WILL NOW TRY IT

HE IS TO UNDERTAKE THE FORMATION OF A FRENCH CABINET.

Floquet Failed in the Task—A Battle Between Catholics and Orangemen—Many People Injured—Premier Salisbury Talks to the Conservatives—Disastrous Storms in Great Britain—The News from Germany—The Bulgarian Problem—General Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—President Grévy, on the advice of Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who yesterday undertook to form a Ministry, but without success, summoned M. Goblet today to form one. Goblet declined. President Grévy again summoned Floquet. Subsequently, under pressure, Goblet consented to undertake the formation of a Cabinet.

[M. Goblet, to whom President Grévy has assigned the task of forming a new Cabinet in place of M. Floquet, previously selected, was born at Airesur-La-Lys in 1828 and began his life as a lawyer at Amiens. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and in that body rapidly made himself a reputation as an orator. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, to which body he was returned by the electors in the following years. He gained the enmity of M. Zola for forbidding the production of "Germinal" last year, and the celebrated author wrote a very angry letter to the *Figaro*, saying that M. Goblet would only be known to posterity as "the man who interdicted 'Germinal.'" M. Goblet, formerly a protégé of Gambetta, is said to be a secret ally of Clémenceau. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet, which precededthat defeated last week. In 1882 he was Minister of the Interior.]

IRELAND'S LATEST RIOT.

A Fierce Battle Between Catholics and Orangemen—Other Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Catholics of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, formed in procession last night and marched through the streets to show their joy at the acquittal of some of their number who had been tried on charges of rioting. The Orangemen of the town resented the demonstration and attacked the parades. A fierce riot ensued, and sticks, stones, and revolvers were used. The fighting lasted several hours, and was finally quelled in the early morning by a troop of dragoons which had to be called upon. A score of persons were wounded and several houses were partly wrecked.

Archbishop Walsh, in a letter published today, warns the Government that the difficulties in Ireland, already appalling, will be immensely increased if they persist in their attempts to convict prisoners by picked or packed juries, as was done at Sligo.

Mr. O'Brien, addressing a large meeting, advised tenants to be in no hurry to purchase their holdings, as those who had abstained from appealing to the land courts were now getting greater reductions than those who had appealed.

BELFAST, Dec. 8.—Several men arrested for participating in the riots in this city last autumn have been convicted and sentences deferred.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Talk by the Tory Leader.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Lord Salisbury delivered an address at the City Conservative Club this evening. He said that it was a remarkable phenomenon that men of the greatest power and influence had separated themselves from the Liberal party, and that their leader had thrown aside party claims for a principle. No party commanded an absolute majority in Parliament, but the Conservatives and Unionists were working together, and, although still retaining their individuality and independence on all subjects except one, both sides were avoiding points of difference. Nothing could exceed the straightforwardness displayed by Lord Hartington and his followers in rendering their coöperation easy. Continuing he said:

Mr. Firth has claimed that the Conservatives have been converted to his views in regard to municipal reform. Well, I am grieved to hear it, because I should be sorry to entertain such views. We strongly oppose anything that will diminish the lustre and authority of the city corporation, though not blind to the needed municipal reforms outside of the city.

He did not believe that any cunning manipulation of the municipal institutions would give relief to Ireland. She labored under the evil that her population had been long deceived, and nothing but the strong arm of the law persistently applied could redeem the people from that deception. It was not a question of home rule with which they had to deal; it was with a very different thing—the keeping of others' money in their own pockets. Could the founding of a nation be based upon organized embezzlement? Lord Salisbury regretted their adopting this course, because they were destroying the confidence of man in man, which was the root and hope of prosperity of a nation, and the evil effect of which destruction generations could not remove. On the other hand, he was glad that they had not deceived the English people, who might have been misled and confused as to the justness of the Irish claims. "It is certain," continued Lord Salisbury, "that we will thereby obtain the support of many men who have hitherto sympathized with the Irish in their aspirations, but who will feel that they are resisting not only the dismemberment of the Empire, but doctrines fatal to the development of the industry and well-being of any community. With Lord Hartington I regret that English statesmen allied with the Irish party have done nothing to stop such a pernicious doctrine—a doctrine for which they are largely responsible."

The Political Stew-Pan.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Liberal-Unionist Conference is accepted as incontrovertible evidence of the permanent breach in the Liberal party. The banquet was remarkable for the extraordinary vehemence of Mr. Goschen's speech and his attack on Mr. Gladstone. The most conciliatory speech was made by Mr. Trevelyan. He had been a good deal moved by letters from Mr. Gladstone and Earl Spencer, and is probably desirous of the reunion of the party. The feeling of the conference was in favor of the vigorous execution of the law in dealing with Ireland, and the Government has been encouraged by Lord Hartington and the leading Unionists to frame a coercion bill to be presented to Parliament if it should be found necessary to supplement the existing laws. The bill will be specially directed to preventing juries from being terrified by the Nationalists into leniency toward the accused Irishmen. Lord Hartington made a powerful speech yesterday afternoon at Deptford.

Last evening Lord Ripon presided at a meeting in honor of Ghoz, and thoroughly approved the candidature of Indian politicians. He paid a tribute to Ghoz's eloquence. Several members of Parliament spoke, and every allusion to home rule was vociferously applauded.

Canon MacColl will reply in the *Contemporary Review* to Prof. Dicey's work against home rule.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in a speech at Birmingham, said it behooved the Government to shape its policy so as to command the support of the whole Unionist party, the Separatists having developed a faculty for obstruction which threatened to paralyze the business of Parliament.

A Negro Impostor Convicted.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—David Nero, the negro religious imposter, who professed to have been sent by the directors of Missouri College, of which he said he was the Principal, to raise funds for an expedition to evangelize the natives of Southern Africa, was convicted at Salford of obtaining money under false pretenses and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor. Nero preached at Glasgow, Edinburg, London, and other places, and was extremely popular, particularly with the female sex, until exposed.

British Briefs.

The jury in the case of Arthur Moreton, alias the Rev. Theodore Keatinge, disagreed.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter in which he expresses full approval of Lord Randolph Churchill's denunciation of the London coal-tax.

Lord Hartington gave an audience to a deputation of fifty residents of Ulster, who consulted him with reference to trade matters. He promised them aid in furthering their interests.

GERMANY.

The Military Bill—A Growing Fear of War—Notes.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The commission on the Military bill consists of Windthorst, Trimborn, Osterer, Huene, Lieber, Rosshiert, Baron Frankenstein, and Count Dallestrem, members of the Centre; Maltzahn, Freige, Seldorf, Soldem, Koeller, and Malchow, Conservatives; Richter, Bamberger, Rickert, Haenel, and Baron Stauffenberger, Progressists; Hobrecht Benda, Marquardsen, and Buhl, National Liberals; Woellwarth and Behrendorff, Free Conservatives; Grillenberger and Hasenclever, Socialists; and the Pole, Koscielski. Gen. Bransart von Schellendorff, Minister of War, will meet the commission tomorrow.

The second ballot at Mannheim resulted in the return to the Reichstag of Herr Diffene, National Liberal, who received 10,645 votes, against 9,767 for Herr Dreesbach, Socialist.

The Bundestrath, replying to the resolution adopted by the Reichstag at the last session, disapproving the reckless expulsion of Russian and Austrian subjects from Prussia, declines to consider the resolutions on the ground that the competency of the Prussian Government to order expulsions cannot be called in question.

Ludwig Gumpel, a prominent banker of Leipsic, is dead.

The official statement shows the public debt of the City of Hamburg to be over 150,000,000 marks.

D'Oyley Carte's "Mikado" company has returned to Berlin and is meeting with crowded houses. Crown-Prince Frederick William has taken a box for a season of thirty-five nights.

On the bourse today there was a marked depression and heavy selling of international securities, especially Russian. Russian has fallen 1½ per cent since the opening yesterday; Austrian, Hungarian, and Turkish, 1. There is a growing fear of war.

SEVERE STORM IN ENGLAND.

Great Damage Done to Shipping—Vessels Seek Safety in Shelter.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Heavy gales have prevailed along the Cornish coast during the last twelve hours, accompanied by a barometric fall from 29.72 to 28.69, or over one inch. This morning the wind shifted westward from southwest, with violent hail squalls. The sea in the channel is very high. Early this morning the Westmoreland lake district was visited by a gale of great fury, accompanied by storms of hail. A terrific southwesterly gale is blowing. At the south end two barges have been sunk. Great damage has been done to all small craft. The mouth of the Thames is full of wreckage. A terrible gale was blowing from the southwest on the east coast this morning. The Ave Marie of Goole, bound to Maidstone, fouled the north pier at Lowestoft and sunk. The Captain and the crew were hauled with ropes on to the pier and received into the Sailors' Home. Great destruction is being done to house property there. The gale has done damage to trees and shrubs at Bushy and Richmond Parks and at Kew Gardens. At 9 o'clock a terrific hail-storm passed over Richmond and Twickenham. The hailstones broke a number of windows. The streets and cellars were flooded. Vessels are parting from their anchors in all directions, where they had run into the roadstead for shelter. Early this morning the Penzance life-boat was launched in response to distress signals and rescued the crew of the Alliance, which afterwards drove ashore. The lifeboat proceeded to the Golden Light of Penzance and rescued the crew of that vessel just before it drove ashore.

A heavy snow storm, extending over the four northern counties of Scotland, was experienced yesterday. Four inches of snow fell, and there is every probability of the storm increasing in severity. The roads, although heavy, were workable, but the mails were being carried on horseback instead of by carts. Brighton, London's Long Branch, is again a sufferer, nothing substantial having been done by the Town Council for the protection of its sea front since the gale of October. The sea again did large damage, and during the morning the Esplanade was lined with people watching the effect of the waves. The electric railway was submerged and a large number of sleepers carried away. Large quantities of loose earth which had been thrown down were quickly washed away, as also were protections to improvements at the bottom of the Old Steyne, the new arches being again flooded. In the town itself the gale has made sad havoc with chimneypots and tiles, while the telegraphic wires have been broken in several places simultaneously. The papers print American cables comforting the English with extravagant details of snow-storms all the way from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

From the Crystal Palace to Highgate the gale, now at the highest, sweeps devastatingly over London, and grave rumors come from the coast wherever the wires are not down. Lloyd's reports, which are very incomplete, to this hour give twenty-two vessels and two crews as having been lost. One crew—that of a French brigantine—was entirely drowned off Dymchurch, in Dover Straits, the men refusing to use a rocket apparatus when it was fired aboard their ship. A schooner with all hands has gone down at Milford Haven. Off Hythe a lugger belonging to Hastings has been wrecked and six of the crew drowned. The ship C. H. Marshall, from London for New York, lost both anchor and chain in the Downs and struck on the sand at Ramsgate, but afterward got clear and was towed into the Thames by the Challenger tug. In Limerick the streets are almost impassable and business is at a standstill. A portion of the tower of the Redemptorist Church there has been blown down. At Lunday Island, outside Bristol, at 6 p. m. a hurricane was blowing from the west with a terrific sea, thick weather and the barometer low and still falling. The Meteorological Office gives the following data in connection with the storm: The barometric readings in London were: 11 p. m. Tuesday, 29.50; 1 a. m. Wednesday, 29.46; 4 a. m., 29.18; 6 a. m., 28.60; 9 a. m., 28.96; 12 m., 28.55; 4 p. m., 28.40; 8 p. m., 28.35. The final reading was thus the lowest ever recorded in London. The following data were also reported at Liverpool: 27.845 at 6 p. m. at Ramsey, Isle of Man; 27.45 at 3:30 p. m., and at Bradford 27.456 at 8:40 p. m. Wednesday.

A late cablegram announces that at Elsinore four vessels had struck on the breakwater and off the Fortress of Kronborg. Only part of their crews had been saved.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 8.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A gale broke with terrific force over the south Irish coast last night from the west, and continued with unabated violence. Nothing to equal its fury has been experienced here for thirty years. Shipping on the foreshore had to seek shelter up the river. Vessels in the harbor broke their cables; others drew their anchors, and, at much risk to their tugs, were saved from destruction. The damage to house property is considerable.

The transatlantic liners, the City of Berlin and the Catalonia, bound for New York and Boston, respectively, and due this morning from Liverpool, have not yet arrived.

The incoming steamers report terrific weather at sea last night. Disaster to shipping is apprehended.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bulgarian Problem.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Porte has abandoned the intention to send a second circular note to the Powers concerning the Bulgarian question.

Count Kalnoky has received the Bulgarian deputation.

A Good Word for Uncle Sam.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The *Novoe Vremya* finds that only France and the United States can be relied on for Russia's future political combinations, and says:

> It is often said that no alliance can be made with a republic because diplomatic secrets are impossible in a republic, but diplomatic secrets are laughed at now as mere childish bugaboos, and Prince Bismarck is the first to laugh at them. The Republics of Rome, Venice, and Holland brilliantly proved their diplomatic capacities, and the United States cannot now complain of their diplomacy. For 100 years they have pursued one and the same line of policy, and this Republic, which keeps up no navy and an army of only about two divisions, enjoys the fullest security, and no one dares to attack her or to touch American citizens who are engaged in business in every part of the world.

Murdered and Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Odessa says that the postilion and guard on the mail train from Ekaterinodar to Kaokaskai were murdered yesterday, and that 70,000 rubles of crown money in their charge was stolen.

News Notes by Cable.

M. de Brazza has started for the Congo.

It is reported that the press of Russia has been prohibited from detailing the movements of Russian troops.

The Chamber of Deputies at Brussels rejected by a large majority Count Ourtremont's bill for universal military service.

Preparations for the exhibition to be held in Melbourne in 1888 are being carried forward on a grand scale. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been invited to open the exhibition.

Temps says England concedes to France a share in the financial administration of Egypt in return for France's promise not to insist that a date be fixed for the withdrawal of British troops.

At a banquet given by the Knights of the Order of St. George in St. Petersburg the Czar presided. Turning to Gen. von Schweinitz, German Ambassador, the Czar proposed the health "of the oldest chevalier of the order, Emperor William."

The editor of a Russian Socialist paper published in Geneva has written to the *Journal de Geneve* asserting that a recent robbery of the *Journal* printing office was the work of Russian Government agents who were desirous of preventing the publication of a Socialist volume. The police are inquiring into the matter.

A deputation of Presbyterians has asked the Governor of Victoria to send a petition to the Queen against the French occupying the New Hebrides. The petitioners say that the occupation of the islands by the French imperils the missionary work which is being carried on there and the interests of Australia. They ask that effective steps be taken to prevent the occupation of the islands, which is tantamount to annexation, and also ask that the Government protect the missions that are now established.

TALKING OF A BOYCOTT.

The Knights of Labor Threaten One for Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

It is likely that the boycott placed upon the five shoe manufacturing firms of this city by the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor last January on account of their employment of convict labor and which was lifted in March by an agreement between the firms and the State Executive Board will be again put in force. For some time it has been charged that the firms were violating their agreement, and a committee was appointed by the several shoemakers' assemblies to investigate the matter. This committee, it is said, has gathered conclusive proof against four of the firms, and at the request of the assemblies a special meeting of the State Executive Board has been called in this city for next Saturday to consider the evidence against the firms.

A member of the investigating committee gave the following last night as the basis of the charges to be brought before the Executive Board: First, he said, C. H. Fargo & Co, had moved their main factoring business, or what little there was left of it here, to other points, for the work to be done by convicts, and that forty Knights had been thereby thrown out of employment. When Mr. Fargo was moving the machinery he said to some of his employés that they might go and tell their union of his action, and asked what they were going to do about it. About M. D. Wells & Co. this member said that they were so anxious to keep their contract at the Wisconsin Penitentiary that one of the firm moved into that State to comply with the State law requiring convict-labor contractors to be residents of the State. In doing this he claimed that the firm deliberately broke that part of the agreement repledging themselves to get rid of their contracts at as early a date as possible, or as soon as the several States would release them from the contracts. Regarding Selz, Schwab & Co. he stated they were employing by the records at the Joliet Penitentiary more men than at the time the agreement was signed. That number was 450, and in increasing it the firm had clearly broken the agreement. The charge against Phelps, Dodge & Palmer was that they had removed their machinery here to the prison shops, throwing men out of work. The committee found M. D. Wells & Co. sinless. This completed the list. The evidence was said to be in good shape and conclusive in showing that the manufacturers had paid but little attention to their agreement with the State Executive Board after its purpose of lifting the boycott had been effected.

If the facts can be shown to the board at its meeting Saturday to be as charged there is not much doubt but that the boycott will be replaced on the four offending firms. The board was ordered to take such a course by the State Assembly at its Streator meeting, and the sentiment among the members is said to favor it. When asked his opinion yesterday, one of the Chicago members said: "It is merely a question of black-and-white proof with us. If the boycott goes back on these firms we will go before the public with so clear a statement that it will be perfectly plain that the Knights of Labor could not have done otherwise."

The agreement in question was to the effect that the five subscribing firms agreed to make no new contracts for convict labor or increase the number then employed, and to secure releases from existing contracts as soon as the various States would permit. In addition to the boycott matter several legislative measures and some political questions will also come before the board at its meeting.

A number of the friends of Richard Griffiths, the General Foreman of the Knights of Labor, met at No. 104 Randolph street last night to take steps towards raising a benefit fund, owing to his long-continued illness from a cancer in the face. It was decided that a raffle for a gold watch, to take place Jan. 8, would be arranged for, the price of tickets being fixed at 50 cents. It is expected that at least $500 will be thus raised.

REPORTER HULL NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

The Victim of "Buck" McCarthy's Assault in a Critical Condition.

Paul C. Hull, the reporter of a morning paper who was assaulted by Commissioner "Buck" McCarthy in Wasserman's "beer tunnel" on Madison, between Clark and La Salle streets, Tuesday night, was so low at 1 o'clock this morning that his physicians expressed the opinion that he might not live until daybreak. Hull is of a very delicate constitution, and for some years past it is said he has been troubled with heart-disease, and the least physical exertion had a bad effect upon him. He has also experienced frequent fainting fits, and the attacks to which he was a victim frequently overtook him on the street and left him ill for several days.

Hull was not so badly injured by McCarthy's assault of last Tuesday night, so far as outward appearances went, but the shock to his nervous system was very great and his old troubles came upon him at once. McCarthy is a man who weighs twice as much as Hull, the latter being of slight build, and Hull went down before him like a reed. McCarthy was at once taken before a Justice of the Peace at Lake and fined for assault, but this of course would not tend to shield him from further prosecution, even should Hull not die. Should Hull not live of course McCarthy would be compelled to answer to a charge of a graver nature than assault and battery. No action has yet been taken regarding McCarthy, though it was intimated that a warrant might be sworn out against him.

Tried to Bribe a Witness.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—C. S. Durin, an ex-policeman, was arrested tonight on a warrant charging him with intending to unlawfully obstruct and impede the administration of justice by corruptly conspiring to bribe Herman Joel, so as to induce him to make a false statement to the Governor touching the application for the pardon or commutation of the sentence of Cluverius. Joel is the jeweler upon whose evidence the watch-key found at the reservoir on the day after Lillian Madison's death was identified as the property of Cluverius. He approached Joel and paid him $35 upon condition that in the event of his being called before the Governor he would give a favorable coloring to what he might say about the key. Joel took the money and immediately afterward went to the Governor and turned the money over to him and told him all about the matter. This occurred two weeks ago, but was kept quiet until after the Governor had given his decision of respiting Cluverius, which he did this afternoon.

Killed by a Negro Boy.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—Lewis Edwards, an 18-year-old negro boy, shot and killed R. J. Smith, a hotel proprietor at Jessup, this morning. Edwards was porter at the opposition hotel. Smith resented some of the negro's impudence. Edwards drew a pistol and Smith a knife, and the two grappled. Edwards fired twice, shooting Smith through the head and heart. Edwards was cut in the back. The crowd tried to lynch him, but he was put on a train and brought to Savannah for safekeeping.

Mgr. Capel Wants Redress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Mgr. Capel, in view of stories that were recently published reflecting on his personal character, threatens to take steps for obtaining legal redress. He proposes to institute tomorrow libel suits against the *World*, the *Times*, the *Star*, and other papers in the City of New York.

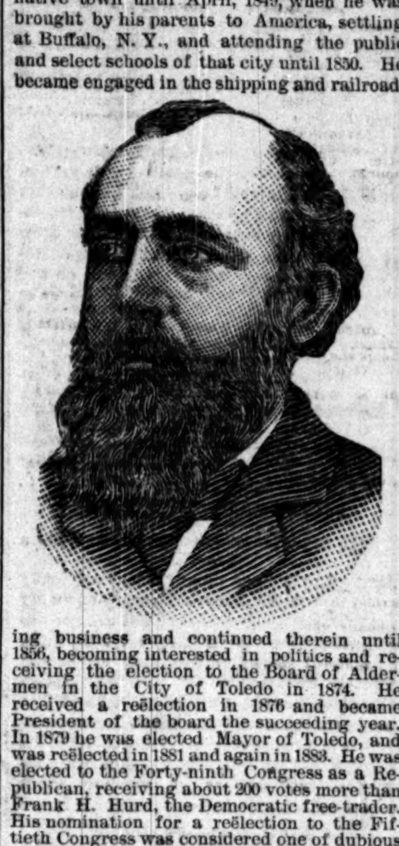
Thrown Into the River.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 8.—While Albert Wheeler and his sister-in-law, Miss Harriet Beardslee, were returning from South Britain to Monroe last evening in a carriage the horse attached to the vehicle shied, just above Zoar bridge, throwing the carriage and its occupants into the Housatonic River. Miss Beardslee was drowned and Mr. Wheeler was taken out of the water in an unconscious condition. It was found that he had sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal.

JACOB ROMEIS.

The Man Who Twice Defeated Frank Hurd for Congress.

Jacob Romeis, who was elected to Congress by a majority of 1,486 votes over Frank Hurd, was born in Weisenbach, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, Dec. 1, 1835. He attended the general sessions of the village school of his native town until April, 1849, when he was brought by his parents to America, settling at Buffalo, N. Y., and attending the public and select schools of that city until 1850. He became engaged in the shipping and railroading business and continued therein until 1856, becoming interested in politics and receiving the election to the Board of Aldermen in the City of Toledo in 1874. He received a reëlection in 1876 and became President of the board the succeeding year. In 1879 he was elected Mayor of Toledo, and was reëlected in 1881 and again in 1883. He was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress as a Republican, receiving about 200 votes more than Frank H. Hurd, the Democratic free-trader. His nomination for a reëlection to the Fiftieth Congress was considered one of dubious outcome, as Frank Hurd's political experience is a superior one, and his determination to beat Romeis, if any way possible, was put to the spur through his former defeat by the same gentleman.



WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Fair Weather and Southerly Winds for the Northwest—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9—1 a. m.—For Ohio and Indiana, fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Illinois, fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Wisconsin and Minnesota, fair weather, followed by light snow or rain, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

For Michigan, fair weather, followed by light rains, westerly winds, becoming southerly, slightly warmer.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Places of observation.	Hight of barometer...	Thermometer........	Direction of wind.....	State of weather....	Rainf'll last 8 hours....
New York	30.30	32	N. W.	Clear	....
Washington	30.34	30	S. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.23	51	E	Cloudy	....
Cincinnati, O	30.35	32	S	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.28	33	W	Cloudy	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.23	35	W	Cloudy	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.27	31	W	Cloudy	....
Erie, Pa	30.29	31	S. W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O	30.28	34	S. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O	30.29	34	S. W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.29	33	S	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.24	34	W	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	30.23	32	W	Cloudy	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.08	25	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.22	28	......	Clear	....
Mackinaw City, Mich	30.19	36	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Marquette, Mich	30.17	30	S	Cloudy	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.27	25	S. W.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill	30.21	40	S	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.19	36	S. W.	Fair	....
Duluth, Minn	30.08	31	S. E.	Fair	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.04	22	E	Cloudy	....
La Crosse Wis	30.16	24	N. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia	30.19	34	S	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.08	36	S	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.19	33	S. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.27	39	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.24	35	S	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.22	48	S	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo	30.19	36	S	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas	30.14	37	S	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.06	42	S	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	29.91	22	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Yankton, Dak	29.93	25	S	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn	29.88	22	S	Cloudy	....
St. Vincent, Minn	29.83	25	S	Cloudy	....
Bismarck, Dak	29.85	22	E	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Dak	29.66	36	S. W.	Lt. rain.	*
Helena, Mont	29.53	48	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.92	36	W	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	29.94	41	S	Fair	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.11	40	S	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex	30.08	50	W	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.93	47	E	Clear	....
Fort Garry	29.80	59	S	Fair	....
Minnedosa	29...	21	......	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.49	36	......	Fair	....

*Too small to measure.

A Severe Storm Predicted.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 8.—Prof. Foster's next storm date for this meridian is within twenty-four hours of Dec. 11. He predicts a storm of great energy throughout the Western States, followed by a cold wave.

Ocean Steamship News.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—Arrived, the Gellert, New York.

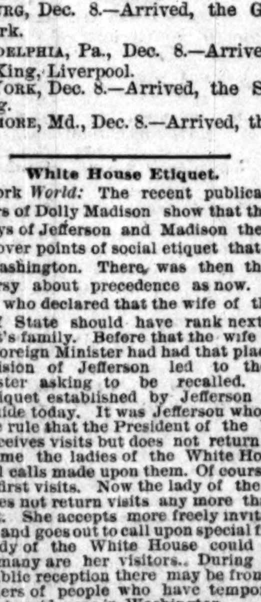
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—Arrived, the British King, Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Arrived, the Suevia, Hamburg.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 8.—Arrived, the Baltimore.

White House Etiquet.

New York World: The recent publication of the letters of Dolly Madison show that they had in the days of Jefferson and Madison the same struggle over points of social etiquet that is now had in Washington. There was then the same controversy about precedence as now. It was Jefferson who declared that the wife of the Secretary of State should have rank next to the President's family. Before that the wife of the ranking foreign Minister had had that place, and this decision of Jefferson led to the British Minister asking to be recalled. Most of the etiquet established by Jefferson is the official guide today. It was Jefferson who established the rule that the President of the United States receives visits but does not return them. At that time the ladies of the White House returned all calls made upon them. Of course, they received first visits. Now the lady of the White House does not return visits any more than the President. She accepts more freely invitations, however, and goes out to call upon special friends. But no lady of the White House could return calls, so many are her visitors. During an ordinary public reception there may be from 800 to 1,000 callers of people who have temporary or permanent residences in Washington.



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Special Attraction
TODAY.
HANDSOME
Hudson Bay Beaver Muffs
AT
$5.58.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.
ASTONISHING BARGAINS
IN OUR
Suit Dept.
TODAY.

25 SILK DRESSES, All Colors and Black. $17.75 Worth $30.
35 SILK DRESSES, Trimmed with Fancy Velvets, as illustrated, $21.75 Worth $35.
50 TRICOT CLOTH DRESSES, All Colors and Black. $10.00 Worth $17.50.
No Charges for Alterations.
It would be advisable to come in the morning.
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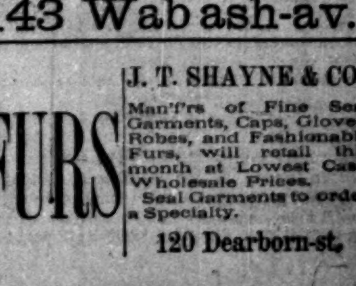

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Seal Garments to order a Specialty.
120 Dearborn-st.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The woodenware manufacturers have decided to make no change in their price-list for the ensuing two months.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber of the American opera company arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Palmer.

Justice Meech assessed a fine of $5 each against a number of State street second-hand dealers yesterday for storing goods on the sidewalk, thereby impeding pedestrianism.

The South Side Railway has begun running its cars around the loop, the new track having been completed. The West Side Company will soon inaugurate its system of running cars via the loop.

Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order in the Lake-Front case allowing the city to make an arrangement with J. N. Buchanan and George S. Wells to dump snow on the lake shore between Lake and Madison streets.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 25°; 9 a. m., 26°; 10 a. m., 31°; 11 a. m., 34°; 12 m., 37°; 1 p. m., 40°; 3 p. m., 42°; 6 p. m., 41°; barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.70.

The Citizens' Association will coöperate with the Council if Colvin's resolutions relative to licensing trades and professions are adopted, believing that the revenues of the city might thereby be increased materially without injustice to any one.

After consultation with the Mayor and Controller Schwab, Fire-Marshal Swenie yesterday purchased the steam tug William H. Alley for fire-extinguishing purposes on the river. The price paid for the boat is $8,800, and it will be put into service immediately.

The figure of the venerable Deodat Taylor has become familiar about the Government Building by the regularity with which he appears there to draw his pension. The old man, now 98 years old, fought in the War of 1812, and gets a pension of $12 a month therefor.

The cases against William J. Gallagher will be called by Judge Anthony today. Mr. Starkey, counsel for the defense, has not fully determined what to do, but will, at least, request a brief continuance. Gallagher has nothing to say beyond repudiating all the rumors concerning his plans.

Robert O'Brien, arrested Tuesday for stealing packages from a letter-box on Fifth avenue and Randolph street, was taken before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. The United States Attorney thought they could not take cognizance of the case, as the papers were on the top of the letter-box and hence not in the custody of the Government. He will be prosecuted by the city authorities for larceny.

Corporation-Counsel Haynes yesterday succeeded in securing the opening of Canal street as far south as Archer avenue, connecting with Hanover street, which hereafter will be known as Canal street. The damages assessed against the city amount to $177,056, but with a new bridge across the river on Canal street the expense will be increased by about $150,000.

T. M. McKesson, claiming to be of an aristocratic Kentucky family, was before Justice Meech yesterday on charges of vagrancy and larceny. His story is that coming to the city four years ago with $5,000 he fell into bad society and was soon reduced to the condition of a common vagrant. He stole an overcoat from James Wilde Jr. & Co. Tuesday evening. For vagrancy he was fined $50.

In the accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad near Bismarck, Dak., last week, by which the mail-car was burned, twelve packages of registered mail were consumed. There is no means at present of computing the loss, and it is supposed to be the heaviest the Government has sustained this year by casualty. A great many of the packages were sent from Chicago to the Far Northwest.

Mr. William B. Judson was before the South Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon asking them to join a number of Hyde Park citizens in remonstrating with the Trustees of Hyde Park against allowing the South Chicago Street Railway Company the privilege of constructing a loop on Fifty-seventh street, Lake and Park avenues. To this the Commissioners agreed.

Henry Jansen, the wife-murderer, yesterday completed the first week of his self-imposed fast, although the attendants in the insane ward of the County Jail continue to force eggnog down his throat. Jansen is naturally very weak, but Dr. Bluthardt, as well as others who have observed the case, are far from satisfied that he is crazy. Voluntary efforts at starvation are common among men whose necks are in peril.

Nelley Conley and Kitty O'Rourke, two expert shoplifters, were arraigned in the Armory Police Court charged with appropriating goods from the stores of Marshall Field & Co. and Charles Gossage. When arrested the girls had upon their persons a $250 sealskin cloak, two pairs of seal gloves, two seal muffs, a bolt of bottle-green plush, and a number of fine handkerchiefs and kid gloves. The girls obtained a continuance. They are considered by the detectives who arrested them as the most expert shoplifters arrested in this city in a long time.

At the annual assembly of Siloam Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Chicago last evening at the Masonic Temple, Halsted and Randolph streets, the following officers were elected: Frederick F. Handrup, Thrice Illustrious; Nicolas Thomas, Illustrious Deputy; Charles F. Bayme, P. C. W.; the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Chaplain; Charles S. Crane, Treasurer; Charles C. Doolittle, Secretary. Siloam is one of the oldest councils in the city, with a membership of nearly 200.

Loud and angry complaints were made yesterday at the Department of Public Works. It was claimed that the various gas companies were storing an illegal quantity of naphtha, petroleum, or gasoline, to the endangerment of life and property. It was claimed that the North and South Side companies were storing about 25,000 gallons of this material, and that if not interfered with there would be trouble. The Mayor threatened to call the matter to the attention of the Council, but Fire-Marshal Swenie insisted that this large amount of dangerously inflammable material should be at once removed.

The Commercial Exchange yesterday elected: Samuel B. Raymond, President; C. W. Merriam, Vice-President; C. R. Corbin, H. W. Hinsdale, C. E. Deane, and M. W. Gray, Directors, all for two years except the President. At a meeting of the Directors Nov. 30 Charles Higgins was reëlected Treasurer and T. J. Larned was appointed Secretary for the ensuing year. A. A. Sprague is First Vice-President, and the Directors, other than those named, are O. T. Randall, W. S. Knight, Samuel J. Sullivan, and W. A. Havemeyer, whose terms expire in 1887.

The convention of the Cider and Cider Vinegar Makers' Association of the Northwest closed yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The following officers were elected for the year: President, F. C. Johnson, Kiswaukee, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, G. Peffer, Pewaukee, Wis.; Charles Patterson, Kirksville, Mo.; Secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill. The next annual meeting will occur in Chicago. Most of the morning session was occupied in looking at apparatus for cider making. "The Economics of Cider Making" was discussed by C. H. Stewart, J. H. Park, P. Horning, and E. Green. "Vinegar Making" was considered by F. C. Johnson, I. O. Clapp, F. Weber, E. P. Pillsbury.

The trial of Harding E. Nott proceeded before Judge Anthony yesterday. The State rested its testimony, having shown that one day last August Nott and E. W. Hayes, a young man from Englewood, met in a South Side saloon. Nott proposed to Hayes that they cast their fortunes together, and set forth that he was able to imitate handwriting and would draw up checks which Hayes could cash if he was able to obtain the proper identification. Hayes pretended to fall in with the project, but in fact reported the scheme to President Gage of the First National Bank. Nott prepared a letter pretending to be from J. W. Beach, Greenleaf, Kas., and addressed to Hayes, giving him the tidings of a check for $3,025. The check was drawn to the Traders' National Bank of New York, and made payable by the First National Bank of this city. Hayes took the check and turned the detectives upon Nott. The defense will begin tomorrow. Nott's first name is said to be Howard and he is the son of a farmer near Bethany, N. Y.

The County Infirmary and Insane Asylum were yesterday visited by the Board of County Commissioners for the purpose of letting the new members see what was being done and to acquaint them with the needs of the institutions. All the members of the board were present except Nelson, Aldrich, Hemmelgarn, and McCarthy. Warden McGarigle of the County Hospital looked about with the new members. Several ladies also accompanied the party. There seemed to be a lack of ventilation in some parts of the infirmary, but Warden Frey said that was on account of the unusual warmth of the day and the necessity for keeping on the full steam pressure. The inspection began at 2 o'clock and ended about 5. At the time of the visit the Infirmary had a total of 1,150 inmates, 789 of whom were men, 289 women, 36 boys, and 26 girls. The asylum has about 700 patients altogether. Today the Commissioners visit the Industrial School at Feehanville.

The Stewart Avenue and Jackson Street Bridge Ordinance.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday that he had not heard from the Pennsylvania Company with reference to the Stewart avenue and Jackson street bridge ordinance, and he would not make up his mind what to do with it until after consultation with the company's representatives. Chief Engineer Slataper and Attorney Brooks are expected here today. Mr. Winston had told him that he could say nothing further than that the company would not accept the ordinance as amended. Colvin and Lyke were in the Mayor's office yesterday and talked as if anxious to have the ordinance come up again Monday night, but said nothing to indicate that they would vote to cut off the objectionable amendments. While uncertain of success, Mayor Harrison said he would try to induce the company to construct two approaches to viaducts on Stewart avenue, and to get a concession at Madison street for a double bridge. He had more hope of getting the former than the latter, saying that the Council should take a bridge at Jackson street when they could get it, and give the people that benefit, and, when the time came, condemn the land required at Madison street. He thought it somewhat inconsistent for Aldermen to howl about coupling Jackson street bridge with the improvement of Stewart avenue and then to put two more bridges into the ordinance.

Marriage of Miss Jennie Perkins and Mr. George Brown.

Miss Jennie C. Perkins and Mr. George L. Brown of Norwalk, Conn., were united in marriage last evening at 5:30 o'clock at the house of the bride's parents, No. 211 East Ohio street. About sixty guests witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little. The bride was dressed in an esthetic gown of white cashmere and velvet. The bridal couple entered at the sound of the wedding march, unaccompanied. The parlors were decorated with tasteful arrangements of ferns, roses, carnations, and smilax. The presents were numerous and handsome. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Brown after a short journey in the North to return to Chicago.

The Dearborn Street Union Railway Company.

Mr. Lazarus Silverman stated yesterday that objection was made to the "articles" of the Dearborn Street Union Railway Company because they were too broad, but they had never been canceled with his consent. The application for new articles was never handed him, and he had never seen it. He did did not know whether the company was dead or not. The West Side and the City Passenger both wanted the street, and President Weeks of the latter was told if he would allow other companies the use of his tracks for a fair rental an effort would be made to get a right of way for his company. He refused. The property-owners then took the matter up themselves for the purpose of laying down tracks to be leased, their object being to make the property more valuable. Recently the North Side Company had come in and asked for the street, and was informed if the West Side Company was allowed to use the tracks the consent of the property-owners could be obtained. Mr. Silverman was opposed to the plan of the North Side Company, which he understood was to run a single cable track on Adams or Jackson via Dearborn street to Washington. This he thinks would be an injury to the street unless either of the West Side companies was permitted to run its cars over the track.

Meeting of the Election Commissioners.

The Election Board met Tuesday afternoon and elected Commissioner Oehne Chairman and Commissioner Bridge Secretary. Ex-Ald. John Gaynor presented charges against Lawrence Buckley, a clerk in the office, the document setting forth that, in violation of his duty, Buckley exhibited to John M. Smyth, "a well-known Republican," the list of judges and clerks selected by "Democrats and citizens" of the Ninth Ward for the election last spring. The same charges were made once before and thrown out, as Buckley had simply obeyed instructions. The object in renewing them was to get rid of him for working against Judge Prendergast at the last election. The Commissioners heard both sides and took no action, but failed to reappoint Buckley as clerk. The salary of the office clerks was fixed at $1,440, a reduction of $160, and the following were appointed: By Commissioner Coyne, William Gleason, H. Linnemeyer, Richard Burke; by Commissioner Oehne, Carl Herting, — Paus, Francis X. Combs, Patrick H. Flanley; by Commissioner Bridge, Samuel Parker. All except Herting and Parker are new men.

The bond of Luke Coyne, the new Commissioner, for $10,000, was approved by Judge Prendergast yesterday. The sureties are Frank Stauber, M. J. Butler, and John J. Altpeter.

The Duties of Collectors of Customs.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to Collectors of Customs reminding them that the law of June 22, 1874, had not in any sense diminished their responsibility for a vigilant scrutiny of each invoice and entry in order to ascertain if either was made with an actual intention to defraud the revenue. The report of the appraisers did not relieve them from the labor and obligation of such vigilance. They would henceforth be held to strict responsibility for the faithful execution of the law regarding undervaluations. The department, he said, and the good repute of the chief customs officers at the various ports had suffered in the estimation of Congress and the country by the insinuations about Boston and elsewhere that great frauds were committed by false invoices and entries, especially in New York, and that such frauds were not vigorously dealt with. The law was well settled that the report of an Appraiser declaring "value correct" did not protect an invoice from forfeiture if proved to have been intentionally false in order to defraud the revenue.

A Furnace-Maker Takes Laudanum.

William H. Sherman, a furnace-maker at No. 306 Ogden avenue and living at No. 485 Ogden avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking laudanum. About 9 o'clock he went to Mrs. Lyman's, No. 436 West Harrison street, a cousin by marriage of Sherman. On his way he stopped at a drug store and bought an ounce of laudanum. He told Mrs. Lyman that he was going to die, she would never see him again, and he had come to kiss her good-by. Mrs. Lyman knew from his breath that he had taken laudanum, and wanted to administer an emetic, but Sherman said it was too late. He sat down in a rocking-chair and went to sleep. Mrs. Lyman sent word to his family and called in a physician. Later Sherman was taken to the County Hospital, but all attempts to save his life were futile. Sherman's health has not been very good for some days, and he had been very much depressed on account of business troubles. The jury returned a verdict of death from laudanum taken with suicidal intent. Sherman leaves a wife and three children.

Jerry Monroe Finally Refused a License.

City Collector Onahan yesterday refused a liquor license to Jacob Stone, No. 296 South Clark street. The police authorities reported that the place was a resort for drunkards, tramps, and vagrants of the worst type. The second unsuccessful applicant for a saloon license was Arch Wilson, who keeps a place at No. 228 State street, which was reported by the police as a low resort for disreputable characters of both sexes. Jerry Monroe of "Monroe's Garden," No. 498 State street, was the next victim. Chief Ebersold decided that as this place was a resort for disreputable characters, street-walkers, and others, who had been frequently arrested and fined, no license should be granted, and Collector Onahan, adopting this suggestion, will refuse to issue licenses for such establishments.

Reforms in Police Court Business.

The reforms in the methods of doing business at the police courts, under the ordinance prepared by City-Attorney Washburne, go into effect today. They are the outgrowth of the investigation which developed the irregularities and negligence of Clerk Clingen and Bailiff Flynn, and are radical. The occupation of the professional bailer who squeezed all the money possible out of prisoners is gone. Hereafter when bail is given the bond must be signed by the accused and the surety in the presence of a Justice of the Peace. Small deposits of $5 and $10 will no longer be taken for appearance, but the cash put up must be double the amount of the highest fine that can be imposed for the offense charged. If a prisoner fails to appear for trial where a bond is given, the bond must be forfeited and turned over to the Controller within twenty-four hours. The 1st of each month the Controller will send a list of the forfeited bonds to the Justice presiding at the court, who must thereafter decline to accept as surety any one whose name appears on such a bond. Sessions must be held at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Hereafter the Justices will be entitled to no fees, the salary being $2,500, except $1 for signing a bond. The clerk and bailiff are also paid a salary and must turn over to the Controller within twenty-four hours all money collected by them on fines and executions. Justice Meech doesn't like the ordinance, seeing a "hardship" in the provision regarding deposits, and saying there is no necessity for the prisoner being present when the bond is approved. He doubts whether he has the power to forfeit a bond approved by another Justice. About the only change he sees is that it gives the clerk more work and no increase of pay. All the money now went to the city, and no more could be gotten by reconstructing the ordinance.

The Printers Join the United Labor Party.

About seventy-five union printers met last evening in the rooms of the United Labor party, corner of Washington and Clark streets, to organize a United Labor Club. The club was organized under the regulations of the United Labor party, all members taking the oath. M. H. Madden, C. H. Dalton, and L. C. Dalton are the officers chosen. Said Mr. Madden: "There are in the city 1,500 printers, of whom about one-half are in sympathy with the United Labor movement. At our next meeting we expect to have 500 signatures. We now have 125. The movement has only commenced since the election. Some of the boodle fellows have been representing that they have a pull among the printers, and we want our hand in politics as well as the balance of them." At the meeting to be held in two weeks a committeeman will be chosen to represent the printers on the Committee of Twenty-one.

The War Against Southern Texas Cattle.

It was rumored at the Stock-Yards yesterday that the Montana Live-Stock Commission and the Territorial Cattle-Growers' Association will make a strong effort to induce their Legislature this winter to follow the examples of the States and Territories on her southern boundary and pass stringent quarantine laws to prevent an overflow next spring of Southern Texas cattle. Should this influx of Texas cattle be allowed to enter the Territory in such volumes as the Missouri Pacific and other railroads are evidently preparing to carry them, it is claimed that they would poison the ranges and ruin the home cattle business. The Animal Industry Bureau, it is alleged, is not vested with sufficient authority to afford them the protection absolutely required.

STATE'S-ATTORNEYS' FEES.

A Place That Is Worth Nearly $20,000 a Year.

Under the Fee and Salary act as originally passed in 1872 the State's-Attorney of every county except Cook was required to report to the Circuit Court in writing all fees, fines, and forfeitures collected by him, verified by affidavit. This county was omitted through the influence of Charley Reed, who at that time held the office, doubtless because he didn't want the taxpayers to know what his annual receipts were, fearing that the fees might be reduced, as he received about everything taken in in lieu of salary. It had been believed all along that the office was a very valuable one, but just how much money it yielded to the incumbent no one but himself knew, because no data were ever furnished the public. Several years ago the law in relation to the salary was changed so that the State's-Attorney of Cook County was allowed any salary the County Board might fix upon, and from the first the amount has been $7,000 a year. He, however, was not required to give up the fees and whatever sums he collected from forfeitures and fines. What these amounted to under State's-Attorney Mills the people never found out, as no reports were made. An idea can be obtained, however, from the fact that during the last year of his term Clerk Stephens held $1,600 which was in dispute, and State's-Attorney Grinnell collected during his first year old judgments amounting to $1,100.

At the last session of the Legislature the Fee and Salary act was amended by inserting a provision requiring the State's-Attorney in counties of the third class (Cook County under that head) to report his collections twice a year—in June and December. So far, State's-Attorney Grinnell has made two reports for the same period, 1884-'85—one to the Circuit Court and the other to the County Superintendent of Schools. According to the first, which covers the period from Dec. 1, 1884, to Nov. 30, 1885, State's-Attorney Grinnell collected two judgments entered prior to the first date, when Mr. Mills was in office. The first was in the case of The People vs. Eugene Phillips, and the report shows this:

Fine	$800.00
Costs	84.20
	$884.20

The disbursements were:

Costs. Clerk Criminal Court	$ 84.20
Credit, time served in bridewell	16.50
Commissions to State's-Attorney	78.35
Paid Superintendent Lane	705.15
	$884.20

The second was the case of The People vs. Dowell:

Forfeiture	$500.00
Fee tax State's-Attorney	5.00
	$505.00

Which was disbursed thus:

Paid ex-State's-Attorney Mills	$ 5.00
Retained Commissions	50.00
Paid Superintendent Lane	450.00
	$505.00

The same report shows that after Dec. 1, 1884, State's-Attorney Grinnell collected $489 on account of fines, $1,815 forfeitures, and $100 in twenty cases where the fee was $5 under the statute. He states that the disposition of the $2,404 is shown in his report to the County Superintendent of Schools.

The recapitulation of the latter report, which covers the period from Dec. 1, 1884, to Feb. 28, 1886, the law requiring it to be made in March, is as follows:

476 felony cases at $20		$ 9,520
416 misdemeanor cases at $5		2,080
5 appealed cases		150
Total		$11,750
Deduct total collected:		
Fines	$ 904	
Forfeitures	2,800	
21 misdemeanor cases	105	—$ 3,809
Due State's-Attorney March 1, 1886		$ 7,941

He collected on account of old judgments after Dec. 1, 1885, $35, which he turned over to Superintendent Lane, who consequently holds about $2,800 that Mr. Mills claims, and to get which he has commenced suit. When asked why he paid over the $1,155 collected by him on old judgments State's-Attorney Grinnell said he didn't think he had any lien upon it. He, however, had kept the $3,809 and believed he was entitled to the $7,941 deficiency. So it will be seen that the first year of his term was worth, if he gets it all, $18,750. All the expenses of the office, which are very large, are paid by the county and no fees come in to offset any of them, substantially the whole income going to the State's-Attorney.

No report was made for the six months ending May 31, as everybody in the office was very busy in the haymarket case. It and the one for the succeeding half-year are now preparing and will be ready in a few days. These reports may lead to a change in the law regarding the State's-Attorney's fees, particularly in view of the condition of the finances of the county, as some of the Commissioners think $7,000 a year is ample compensation when the State's-Attorney has three assistants, who relieve him of all except the murder and more important felony cases.

As stated above, ex-State's-Attorney Mills has commenced suit to recover the fines and forfeitures collected on judgments rendered while he was in office. The defense, it is said, will be represented by State's-Attorney Grinnell. While no one questions his integrity or believes that he will not make the best possible fight, his position will be an anomalous one, since, if he wins, the "balances" due may be forfeited, or if he loses he may get the money.

THE CASE OF EMBEZZLER CAMERON.

How It Was that His Penitentiary Sentence Was Shortened.

Recently J. A. Cameron was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and when the trial came up last week was sentenced to two years by Judge Collins. Yesterday it was learned that Cameron had gone to Joliet for a year only, and this aroused some curiosity. It was alleged that there had been something queer in the treatment of the case in the Criminal Court office, and that there was something back of it. Judge Collins admitted that he had reduced the time, understanding that there was an arrangement between the prosecution and the defense. He had known of this arrangement before the case came up, but at the time it slipped his mind and it was not until after sentence had been passed that his attention was called to it.

Mr. Grinnell said to a reporter that there was nothing mysterious about the case. There had been a great deal of pressure brought to bear in the matter to have the case dismissed when it was called up. To this Mr. Grinnell would not consent. He said it made no difference to him how short a sentence the young man received, but he must go to the penitentiary. He was approached by hundreds of people who knew the defendant, and finally told them that any arrangement for a light sentence must be made with Judge Collins and it would be perfectly satisfactory to him. He left the city for a few days last week, after having the case continued over to this week, believing there was going to be something of a fight. While he was away the defendant entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to two years. Afterwards the time was reduced to one year. There was a good deal of confusion about the case owing to the number of people who were interesting themselves in the defendant's behalf, and he thought that would account for the Judge's action. So far as he was concerned, he was perfectly satisfied, and concurred in the action of the court.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

Trains in and out over the Rock Island Road were delayed last night for some hours by a smash-up at Thirty-eighth street. Rock Island passenger-train engine No. 38, while outward-bound at the rate of ten miles an hour, ran into Nickel-Plate engine No. 211, city-bound on the same track. The Nickel-Plate engine was damaged considerably and thrown across the main tracks. The passenger engine was but slightly damaged, and beyond a shock the passengers were uninjured.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday in the town-hall, Joseph Hardoem presiding, for the purpose of discussing Michael O'Brien's bills for extras on the Ashland avenue sewer, which had been referred Monday. At Monday's meeting O'Brien asked permission to withdraw his bill of $8,000 for extras and present another. This was refused, and yesterday he presented an amended bill amounting to $12,756.35, or nearly $5,000 more than his original bill. The amended bill was referred to the Engineer and Attorney.

George Griffiths, employed during the strike as an engineer at Armour's, was discharged Sunday for being drunk on duty. After he left the house it was found that he had stolen ten valuable blankets. Yesterday the police visited his house in the city and found some of the property. He was released until today on $500 bonds.

The saloonkeepers in the newly-created prohibition district yesterday notified Supervisor Stafford of their intention not to fight the ordinances and to close up their saloons as soon as the stock on hand could be removed. A legal fight was expected, for the reason that the attorney retained by the saloonkeepers had told his clients that the charter would sustain them in the sale of intoxicants. They decided not to fight the matter, but asked for one day's grace. Supervisor Stafford granted the request and ordered that they be put to no expense. The saloonmen (three in number) have been selling without a license all summer.

Fourteen photographs, three styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
W. E. Brown, Englewood, B. B. Parks, same	26—27
G. Lewin, Wadsworth, Ill., B. Hogan, Hyde Park	42—38
F. L. Bock, Normal Park, Etta C. Webb, same	26—27
Thomas Westermark, Betsy Hoerberg	38—27
C. E. Goodrich, Ella C. Johnson, Washington Heights	40—37
Thomas H. Bowman, Susan Noble	31—19
Thomas M. Coleman, Annie McGreevy	21—22
F. A. Johnson, St. Charles, Ill., A. Carlsen, same	25—28
Sebastian Muenzenberger, Kate Hamm	26—23
Ernst Hacker, Bertha Lechner	33—23
Fennimore J. Cooper, Gertrude E Macomber	28—23
Giuseppe Bruno, Saveria Comporti	26—19
Albert Trapp, Isabella Bell	23—21
Knut Finkelson, Manitowoc, Wis., Mollie Berge	29—20
Albert Blackburn, Lydia Bland	25—22
John Markey, Vinnie Finnegan	24—22
Charles Calstrom, Matie Johnson	24—18
Paul Ryan, Annie Miller	23—21
William J. Calligan, Emma C. Clark	28—27
Erik Erikson, Jefferson, Marie Anderson, same	25—28
Harry Burgess, Julia Plummer	31—27
G. L. Brown, South Norwalk, Jennie C. Perkins	23—19
John W. Marsh, Florence E. Phelps	34—18
Henry Quader, Blue Island, Louise Haase, same	26—19
William Vogel, Lina Hahl	22—19
Rudolph Thoemings, Ricka Goldke	26—21
Charley Lusher, Anna Fatre	21—18
Johann J. Frank, Mary Procney	21—18
Frank Kile, Louisa Carman	21—18
Joseph H. Huhn, Lina Christian	22—19
Joseph Deking, Emma Smith	27—23
Albert Burchard, Wilhelmine Schuster	26—17
Kerns Dooley, Ella Wheatley	28—27
Willis S. Herrick, Oak Park, L. L. Jewell, same	21—22
Frank E. Bushett, Louise Rayot	32—29
Wilhelm Koehler, Louise Nitschke	22—20
Henry L. Polthast, Louise Klaas	29—25
James E. Johns, Evaline Tayton	27—20

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 182 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CHRISTIAN—At the home of her daughter in Oregon, Mo., Wednesday, Dec. 8, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy A. Christian, wife of D. W. Christian of Chicago, and mother of W. H. Christian of Chicago, George M. Christian of Grinnell, Ia., and Mrs. Lucy Kaucher of Oregon.

HANSON—Berent A. Hanson, aged 43 years, Dec. 6. Funeral from 78 Larrabee-st., Thursday, Dec. 9, by carriages to Graceland at 1 o'clock p. m.

GOODING—Accidentally drowned, Willie Gooding, only son of D. S. and E. O. Gooding, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-st., Lake Michigan, at 7 a. m., Dec. 8, 1886, aged 15 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACHLER—Dec. 7, 1886, John E. Machler, at 728 Wilson-st., son of M. F. Machler, 618 Fifty-sixth-st., aged 8 years 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral Thursday, 9th inst., by carriages to Forty-ninth and Halsted-st. Depot, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

O'CONNOR—Dec. 7, 1886, at his residence 5013 South Halsted-st., Richard O'Connor, aged 38 years, a native of Litmore, County Meath, Ireland.

Funeral Thursday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock to Church of Visitation, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

ROCHE—Katie Roche, aged 21 years.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock from Mercy Hospital to M. & St. P. R. R. Depot, Canal and Madison-sts., to Calvary.

SPRINGER—Beloved son of S. Springer, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1886.

Funeral Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. E. H. BRADLEY OF LONDON, FOR SEVERAL years Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of Great Britain, will speak at Apollo Hall, Central Music-Hall, Friday, Dec. 10, at 2 p. m., on the "Social Purity Movement" in England, giving the results of her observation upon that wonderful awakening of the public conscience which resulted in the "Reform Bill." She will also speak concerning the best means of carrying on the work in America.

THE METHODIST SOCIAL UNION WILL GIVE their next banquet at the Tremont House Friday evening. Subject for discussion, "The Labor Question." Members can secure tickets at the Methodist Book rooms, No. 57 Washington-st., any time before Friday noon.

THE HON. JOHN M. HAMILTON WILL DELIVER a lecture in Grace M. E. Church, corner La Salle-av. and Locust-st., next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Mexico and Her People." Ex-Gov. Hamilton has but recently returned from Mexico, where he spent a month or more and prepared his lecture while there. The admission is free and all are invited.

THE MEETING OF THE COOK COUNTY Teachers' Association will be held Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10:30 a. m. in the Methodist Church Block. A paper will be read by Miss Cora E. Lewis on "Primary Number Lessons as a Means of Developing Power to See, to Think, and to Speak Accurately."

THERE WILL BE A JOINT DISCUSSION BETWEEN Col. C. S. Cameron, Theodore Gestefeld, Gen. I. N. Stiles, and W. C. Haynes under the direction of the Ninth Ward Young Men's Republican Club at their rooms, No. 205 Washington-boulevard, this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Tariff for Revenue and Tariff for Protection." All are invited to attend.

SALOONKEEPERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
300
Sets Bar Fixtures
Slightly damaged by water, selling at 50c on the dollar.
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Forward parcels, valuables, and freight to any part of Europe at moderate rates and with prompt dispatch
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187 to 189 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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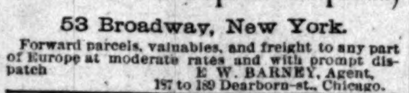

For Defective Smoke Flues, to be had and put up on short notice.
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Extraordinary Offering!
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
A. S. AND COMPANY.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st., Northeast Corner.
In addition to our present Marked Down WAY BELOW COST PRICES, we shall take off an extra
10 per cent Discount
On Every Garment in
CLOAK and SUIT DEPT.
The Entire Stock must be sold by January 1st. Call, Examine, and Buy Now—Save One-Half.
NEVER SUCH OPPORTUNITY.
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A. S. AND COMPANY.
WABASH AVE. & ADAMS ST.
NORTH-EAST CORNER.
DOWN TO THE LAST NOTCH!
Our Entire Reserve Stock of
BISQUE AND POTTERY
Now opened for the first time and marked to sell at One-Half Cost.

The Main Aisle of the First Floor is devoted to a new line of Saxon Flower Bric-a-Brac. Prices from 24 cents upwards.

A new line of these beautiful Bisque Figures, in the latest designs, ranging in prices from
19c to $19.00.
Our 19c Figure is eight inches high.
Children's Toy Tea Sets,
17c, 23c, and 47c.
Same consisting of twenty-four pieces, 89c.
SILVERWARE,
FIRST FLOOR.
HOUSEFURNISHING,
IN BASEMENT.
Special Bargains
In Both Departments.
A. S. Gage and Company,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.,
HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee.

This beautiful fine China Cup, Saucer, and Plate, with gold spiral decoration,
45c a Set.
Largest size Decorat'd China Cups & Saucers, 19c.
Smaller sizes, 9c and 15c.
Largest size Moustache Cups and Saucers, 19c.
DON'T FAIL TO VISIT OUR
Art Pottery Department,
On Second Floor, and examine the
Bargains in Fine Art Goods.
For this sale we have reduced all our
FINE HAVILAND DINNER SETS
From 33 to 50 per Cent.
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Wabash-av. and Adams-st.,
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IRON AND STEEL SHINGLE BANDS AND LATH YARN.
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MISS ALCOTT'S NEW BOOK,
Jo's Boys
AND HOW THEY TURNED OUT.
A sequel to "Little Men," with a new portrait of the author. One volume, 16mo., cloth, uniform with "Little Women," "Old-Fashioned Girl," &c.
Price, $1.50.
For Sale by all Booksellers.
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BOSTON.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS
Our third Pullman Palace Car Excursion for San Francisco will leave Chicago December 28th; Kansas City and St. Louis December 29th, and monthly thereafter. The Southern route. No storm region or snow blockades. No high altitudes. The tourists' favorite. Tickets good for six months. No charge to return different route. Very lowest rates. Send for circular.
JOHN E. ENNIS,
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WEAK MEN!

Pat. Oct. 20, '85.
MEN ONLY

debilitated thro' Indiscretions or Excesses, WE GUARANTEE TO CURE by this NEW IMPROVED Electric Belt & Suspensory, or REFUND MONEY. Made for this specific purpose, CURE OF GENERATIVE WEAKNESS, giving continuous, mild, soothing currents of Electricity directly through all weak parts, restoring them to health and Vigorous Strength. Electric Current felt instantly or we forfeit $5,000 in cash. Greatest Improvements over all other belts. Worst cases permanently cured in three months. Sealed pamphlet 4c. stamp
The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Sea & Co. 152
STATE-ST.,
NEAR MONROE.
NOW OPEN!
SANTA CLAUS!
Reception Hours 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
The afternoon crowds so fill the store that it is found impracticable to hold receptions after 1 p. m.
Store Open - - 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Formal Opening Day Saturday!
Goods now on sale are Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Games, Toys, Novelties, Leather Goods, Knit Goods, Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Gloves, Millinery, and Cloaks.
Xmas Tree Ornaments, Xmas Candles.
DON'T mistake the number. DON'T be misled by caricatures of the Children's Patron Saint in the show windows of non-sensational (?) Dry-Goods Houses. DON'T forget that Sea is in no way connected with his old location on State-st.
SEA IS ONE BLOCK SOUTH.
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STATE-ST. STATE-ST. STATE-ST.

Sea & Co. West Side
Mammoth Bargain Market!
NOTICE!
No Piece Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Linens, Woolens, Blankets, Flannels are on sale at Sea's South Side Bazaar.
Go to the West Side for Sea's Bargains!
Where six times the space gives room for six times the variety. Sea's great West Side building, one entire block in depth, with its Six Hundred Electric Lights, is the recognized bargain seeker's resort.
This Week's Programme on the West Side.
FRIEDBERG'S ORCHESTRA
Give Promenade Concerts every day and night. Doors open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
TO INDUCE EVERYBODY TO
BUY NOW BEFORE THE RUSH!
Of the last days before Xmas, Sea will for THIS WEEK ONLY make a grand distribution of XMAS PRESENTS to all his customers with every purchase.
Santa Claus Remains
All this week, and says he wants to see all the children; wants to take down their names; wants to give them Queer Town pictures.
SANTA CLAUS IN THE ICE PALACE!
2 to 6 p. m. 7 to 10 p. m.
Have you seen the Funny Scenes in the show-windows?
A CHRISTMAS-TREE ALIVE!
THE FUNNY TRICK ELEPHANT!
TOYS IN THE CAVE
ONE-FOURTH TOY-STORE PRICES!
SEA'S, W. Madison-st., Near Halsted.

Music Boxes
At Popular Prices.
In Great Variety.
An examination will convince you that our assortment of these goods is not only the largest but by far the most carefully selected ever shown in this city. These goods were imported by us direct from Switzerland, and the assortment contains Boxes of the smallest make, playing one air to largest size Boxes playing 48 airs, the latter having extra cylinders (easily interchanged) in elegant inlaid cases and tables. These Boxes contain all the improvements which have been introduced up to date in this class of goods. The selections are not the old stereotyped pieces so often heard in music boxes, but are all new and fresh. Novelties in Musical Decanters, Albums, &c.
Prices from $1 to $500.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.
E. V. CHURCH MANAGER
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WORTH SENDING FOR
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK has published A NEW AND ELABORATE BOOK on the Treatment and Cure of
CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA
which will be mailed FREE to all who want it. If you are, or know of any one who is, afflicted with, or liable to any of these diseases, send name and address (plainly written) to
Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
(Name this paper.) Philadelphia, Pa.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago Dry-Dock Company will be held at the office of the company, 284 Fifth-av., on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be required. A full attendance is desired, as matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

THOS. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Dec. 8, 1887.

DEAFNESS its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
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E. S. DREYER & CO.,
Who have lately visited the Quarries and properties of the
GEORGIA MARBLE CO.,
Would be pleased to meet any parties interested at their office,
N. E. Cor. Washington & Dearborn-sts.

GWYNNE & DAY,
Established 1854. No. 45 Wall-st., New York.
Transact a General Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, Etc.
For Cash or on Margin.

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(Suc. to Preston, Kean & Co.) 100 WASHINGTON ST.
BONDS State, Municipal and Railroad. Local Securities. Send for Lists. Land Warrants and Scrip.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago improved property in sums of $2,000 and upwards.
D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 7.	Nov. 30.
New York	$142,638,561	$161,086,879
Boston	13,643,981	15,827,784
Chicago	10,571,000	9,117,000
Philadelphia	10,571,815	12,047,058
St. Louis	2,817,170	2,482,036
Baltimore	1,955,306	2,500,782
New Orleans	1,805,657	1,975,307

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60@70c discount; Boston, 5c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount.

There was a good demand for money from many sources yesterday, reflecting an excellent condition of trade. The holiday business is active, and the winter outlook for all the leading interests is cheering. Carriers of wheat are still conspicuous among the applicants for loans, but the supply of funds available for them is small. No advance in the rates on money is reported, but the market is very strong, and more discrimination than ever is exercised by the lenders. This is not due to anything questionable in the paper offered, for the bulk of it is remarkably good, but to the fact that the supply of money is limited, and those who have the best claims must be served first. The shipments of currency to the country are moderate and the return flow very small. New York is getting gold from abroad, but it mysteriously disappears, and does not make its mark in the bank statements. Thus both this city and that are barely able to meet the demand for loans, and have the prospect of a close money market for a month to come.

Eastern bills were quiet in this city, and most of the sales were made at 70c discount. Sterling was dull at a lower range of prices, the following being the quotations in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	481	484½
Bankers' actual	480½	483¾
Commercial sterling	479	482
Bankers' francs	523⅜	520⅝
Commercial francs	527½	525
Bankers' marks	94¾	95¼
Commercial marks	94	94½

Trade in securities was light. City Railway 4½s to the amount of $10,000 sold at 99½. A hundred shares of American Exchange National Bank have been sold within a day or two at 120, which is the highest price we have yet heard of for this stock on an actual sale. There is a good demand for bank stocks, but few of them are offered. Generally speaking, Chicago bank stocks are now higher than ever before, and the advance is due to large earnings.

Chicago stock speculators did very little. Most of them were waiting for the long-expected reaction, but few dared to sell short. In one or two of the offices points were received to buy Reading when it was at the lowest figures, and a few thousand shares were purchased. The brokers in New York who have been most prominent in this deal still talk very confidently of the future of the stock. The foreigners, however, do not appear to be so anxious to get Reading or anything else as they have been. Good brokers in New York have for some time been urging their friends here to take hold of Louisville & Nashville, but they have been only moderately successful in their plea. It has been bought only moderately in this city, but the few who got in secured a good profit yesterday. The shaky feeling as to stocks has been somewhat aggravated by the decline in oil, which has caused much havoc among the small operators in New York.

It is reported that the earnings of the Atchison Road in November were $100,000 larger than for the corresponding month of 1885.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "There are evidences that the officials of certain prominent Pennsylvania pig-iron furnace companies are as hesitant just now about accepting large contracts for 1887 delivery at $20.00 per ton for No. 1 grade as they were a few weeks ago about taking orders at $19.00. Whether a further advance is contemplated cannot be stated for a positive fact, but the indications certainly point to something in that direction, as the leading company has, within a few days, notified its largest customers that, for the time being at least, only thirty to sixty days' deliveries will be booked on the basis of $20.00 for No. 1 foundry. In this connection it is to be remarked that $20.00 for No. 1 and $19.00 for No. 2 are now as frequently paid as were $19.00 and $18.00, respectively, during the fore part of November; and also that the market is developing a degree of strength that borders closely upon buoyancy despite the preparations making for an unprecedented volume of production the coming year."

J. S. Jeans, in a paper before the London Statistical Society, says that British railways cost in construction £49,000 a mile, against £12,000 in the Colonies, £14,000 in the United States, and about £20,000 in France and Germany. But then it must be admitted that the railways in the United Kingdom are very substantially constructed. Mr. Jeans showed that one of the most startling features of recent railway economy was the enormous increase in the average of the capital cost per mile of line opened, which, as between 1874 and 1884, amounted in the United Kingdom to £5,400, in Germany to £1,200, in Belgium to £2,385, and in the United States to £432. In France, in the same interval, the capital cost had been reduced by £4,480, in Italy by £354, and in Austria by £2,130 per mile.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The market was much stronger today and a large part of yesterday's decline was recovered. There was a gradual improvement throughout the day, and in the last half-hour a pretty sharp advance to the highest prices of the day. Money ruled easy throughout the day, which was a factor in the last half-hour's advance. At the final dealings the strongest stocks were Louisville, Reading, Western Union, Lackawanna, New England, and Hocking Valley.

The only important net advances for the day were: Cameron Coal ¾, Atlantic & Pacific ⅝, Canada Southern 1⅛, Hocking Valley 1, Central Pacific ⅝, Consolidated Gas ⅝, Lackawanna 1⅛, Denver 1⅛, do preferred ⅝, Erie ⅝, Green Bay 1⅛, Lake Shore ⅝, Louisville 1⅛, Michigan Central 1⅛, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ⅛, do preferred ⅝, Chattanooga 1⅛, New England ⅝, Philadelphia Gas 1, Pullman 1, St. Paul ⅝, Texas Pacific 1, Western Union Telegraph ⅞.

The only conspicuous net declines were: Indiana, Bloomington & Western 1⅛, Memphis & Charleston 1, Manhattan 12, Tennessee Coal 1, Oregon Improvement 1, San Francisco preferred 1⅛.

During the forenoon the market was strong and active at a partial recovery from yesterday afternoon's decline, and the fact that the recovery embraced the whole list indicated that the prevalent feeling is still decidedly bullish, notwithstanding such reactions as that of yesterday. This is the usual season of liquidation, and there was a good deal of it done yesterday, but there was also a considerable increase in the outstanding short interest, which could not be recovered without making an advance. People who are buying stocks now are doing so with the full understanding that money is likely to be moderately tight for the next two weeks, but easier afterwards. Consequently the money question has had about all the important effect it is likely to have on the market. Money is still abundant in London, and the rates for sterling were reduced ¼ cent on the pound this forenoon, so that we may expect the continuance of foreign buying of American securities. There are a few stocks which constitute an element of weakness in the general market, because they are very active stocks and liable to experience important declines at any time. Of these are Reading and St. Paul. The special features of the forenoon were Louisville & Nashville and New England, both of which were strong and higher, the former on the recent increase of earnings and the latter on the belief that the Gould interest has control of the road. Reading and the Wabash stocks were also features, but were weak, the former on the understanding that there is serious trouble between the members of the syndicate and the latter on Judge Gresham's decision, which will probably defeat the reorganization. Jersey Central was also weak because nothing satisfactory can be learned about its prospects, the only thing that seems reasonably certain being an assessment on the stock.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Dec. 8	Closing—Dec. 7
Atlantic & Pacific	2,300	12¾	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞
Am. Cot. S. T.		67¾	66⅛	67⅛	66¾
Canadian Pacific	600	68½	68⅛	68⅜	68⅜
Canada Southern	9,780	70	68⅝	69⅝	68⅝
Central Pacific	300	48⅛	47	48	47⅜
Central Iowa	100	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
Ches. & O. 1st pref	100	18½	18½	18¾	
C., B. & Q.	100	137	137	137	137
C., C., C. & I.	2,100	73	72	72	72
Con. Gas	567	83½	82½	83	80
Col. Coal & I.	3,625	39⅝	39	39	39¼
Cameron Coal	3,400	38¾	36	38½	38⅜
C., St. L. & P.	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
Do pfd	400	42	42	42	40⅝
C., W. & B.	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
Den. & Rio G.	500	33¼	33	33¼	33⅛
Del. & Hud.	850	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛
D., L. & W.	28,450	142⅞	141⅛	142⅝	141⅛
Denver pfd	1,030	61½	60⅝	61⅛	60⅝
Erie	[illegible]	35⅝	34⅝	35½	34⅞
Do pfd	1,120	77½	76⅝	77	77
Do seconds		101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛
E. T. & Ga. (new)	8,805	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
E. Tenn. 1st pfd	5,925	81	79⅞	80	79½
Do 2d pfd	4,698	34½	33⅞	34½	34
G. B., W. & St. P.	7,870	13⅝	12½	13⅝	12⅜
Hocking Valley	11,185	42½	41⅝	42⅞	41⅛
I. B. & W.	500	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅛
Illinois Central	150	133⅛	133	133⅛	133½
Jersey Central	6,130	53½	52⅝	53	52⅝
Kansas & Texas	4,010	30⅝	29¾	30⅝	29⅞
Lake Shore	45,000	96⅝	95⅜	96¼	95⅜
Louis. & N.	46,335	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	62⅜
Long Island	330	99	98¾	98¾	98½
Manhattan Con.	510	164⅛	164	164	164⅛
M., L. S. & W.	100	69	69	69	65
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	98¾
Michigan Central	1,150	97¼	96⅞	97⅛	96¾
Missouri Pacific	1,357	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	114⅝
Mobile & Ohio	150	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
Memphis & Chas	100	57	56½	57	56
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,500	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅜
Do pref	2,325	28	27⅛	28	27⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	26,435	63⅝	62	62⅞	62⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,190	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	14⅞
Do pref	1,435	29	28⅝	29	28⅝
N. Y. Central	1,855	115⅞	115	115⅝	115¼
Nor. & W.	2,530	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25¼
Do pref	14,797	57⅝	56⅝	57⅜	57⅛
Northern Pacific	1,355	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	29⅜
Do pref	2,365	65	64½	64⅞	64⅜
Northwestern	5,400	116⅞	115⅛	116⅛	115½
Nash. & Chatt.	2,660	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	100
Ohio & Miss.	1,370	32⅛	31⅝	32	31⅝
Ont. & Western	620	21⅛	20⅝	21	20⅝
O. Trans-Con.	28,127	38⅝	36⅝	38⅜	36⅝
Oregon Imp.		49⅛	48⅜	49	48⅜
Pacific Mail	2,955	54½	54	54½	54
P. P. C. Co.	200	143	142½	143	142
Peoria, D. & E.	700	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33
Reading	82,220	48⅛	46⅞	47⅝	47⅜
Rock Island	120	127⅝	127⅛	127⅝	127⅜
R. & W. P. T.	5,050	50⅝	49⅞	49⅞	49¾
St. L. & S. F.	300	33⅝	33½	33½	33
Do pfd	600	68	67⅜	67⅝	67⅛
St. Paul	21,930	94⅝	93⅞	94⅝	94
St. Paul & Duluth	450	61⅛	61	61⅛	60¾
St. Paul & Omaha	3,720	52⅝	51⅞	52½	52
Do pref	100	114	114	114	114
St. P., M. & M.	100	117	117	117	117¼
Southern Pacific	300	38	38	38	38
Tenn. Coal	850	118	116	116	118⅛
Tex. Trust Rcts.	795	25⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24⅝
Union Pacific	13,945	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝	63⅝
Wabash	12,650	21⅛	19⅝	20⅝	20⅛
Do pref	15,700	37⅜	36⅛	37⅝	37
Western Union	16,875	78	76⅞	77⅜	76⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	130
American	108½	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	100⅛
U. S. 4s coupons	129⅝	Northern Pac. firsts	118⅛
U. S. 4½s coupons	110⅝	Northern Pac. 2ds	108
Pacific 6s of 1895	124⅝	Northwestern consols	138⅛
Louisiana stamped 4s	82	N. W'n deb. 5s	108
Missouri 6s	103	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	113
Tenn. 6s settlements	106⅛	St. Paul consols	132
Tenn. 5s settlements	102	St. P. C. & P. firsts	119½
Tenn. 3s settlements	78⅝	Tex. Pac. land grants	56⅛
Central Pacific firsts	118⅞	T. P. R. G. ex coup	75⅛
Den. & R. G. firsts	121	Union Pacific firsts	116⅛
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	80	West Shore	105⅛
Erie seconds	101⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

14000 U S 4½s cp (csh) 110⅝	10000 L & N—NO&M1st 107⅞
30000 Ark7s-LRPB&NO 24@24½	5000 L S 2d cp 123
8000 Ark7s—L R & F S 25	38000 M&SP1—C&P W5s 108⅝
5000 Va 6 d tr 13⅝	28000 MK & Tg 6s 100@100⅛
5000 Va 6s defd tr rct 13½@13⅝	6000 Met Ele 2d 110⅛
1000 Atch Col & P 1st 105	30000 NYLE & Wn2d cn ex cp 101⅛
1000 BCR&N1s-CoTrs 101⅝	4000 NYS&W1 ec 89
2000 C So 1st gtd 107⅛	5000 N Y C Ex 5s 108
1000 C C C & I g m 100	8000 N Y C deb 109
1000 C St P & M 1st 126	10000 N Y L&W cnst mt 108
1000 C P gold bds 116	5000 NYC&SL 1s tst 98⅛
1000 Col H & T 5s 86	1000 NYC&Ngm tr rec 68
62000 DR&G 4s 79@80	3000 N J C adjmt 104
2000 D M&M l'g 53@54	1000 N P 1st cp 118
5000 D S & P 1st 84	20000 O Ry & N 1s 105
25000 E T cn gd 5s 98⅛@98⅜	3000 O Ry & N 5s 104⅛
1000 E L&BS 6s 103	10000 Ore S L 6s 106⅛
2000 FtW&Dist 90	23000 R&A 1s tr ret 73@73⅛
20000 GBW&SP 1s e f c 80	5000 R & D deb 110
61000 GBW&SPinc 37⅛@38	29000 TP Rio tr 74⅛@74⅝
4000 G C & S F 1st 124⅛	2000 Tol & Wab 2d 105
2000 GH&SA—WD 1st 100	1000 U Pac 1st 117
16000 I B & W c inc 31⅛	10000 Utah So Ex 1s 83⅛
1000 Int & G N 1st 113	5000 W S gd 4s 105⅛
51000 L&Ntr bd 6s 104⅛@105	1000 W S reg 4s 105⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 Ark7s LRPB&NO 24	40000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp 101⅛@101⅝
25000 Ala—Cl A 106⅝	10000 NYC&N g m tr re 68⅛
10000 La cns 4s 82	11000 N Y Ont & W 1st 107⅛
10000 N Carspl tax 14⅛	10000 NYS&W 1s ex cp 89⅛
10000 Va 6s dfd tr rcts 13⅝	31000 N P 1st cop 118⅛@118⅜
53000 A & P inc 28⅜@29⅛	10000 N O Pac 1s 83
1000 Atch C&P 1st 105	1000 N J C adjm 105⅛
4000 CHV&T 5s 86	1000 ORy&N 1st 111
20000 C P land grts 104	3000 O & M1s-SpD 105⅛
45000 DetM &M l'g 53⅜@53⅝	5000 P D & E 1st 115
10000 D & R G 4s 79⅛	20000 R&D 6s 115⅛@116
2000 Erie 1st mtg 121	50000 SL&IM 5s 99⅛@99⅝
40000 Erie&W of Ala 1s 100⅛	5000 Shend V 1st 95
40000 GBW&SP 1s n 39⅛@40⅛	5000 Shend V g m 46
6000 GC&SF g 6s 105	58000 T & W en cnv 98@99
16000 IB&W en in 32@32⅛	1000 T & W 1st 114
10000 Intl coup 6s 94⅛	10000 Utah So Ex 1st 83⅛
6000 Jefferson RR 1st 104	30000 Va Mid inc 96⅛
5000 K P 1stens 108	30000 W&SLP1s-ChiD 95
5000 L B & M 1st 108	2000 WStL&P—Det D 91@91⅛
1000 L Dock 6s 117⅛	20000 Wab 7s 1879 105⅛@105⅝
11000 M&SP1st-La CD 120	40000 W S gtd 4s 105⅛@105⅝
20000 M&SP1-C&PW5s 108⅛@109	1000 W S reg 4s 105⅛
28000 MK&T g 6s 100@100⅛	
5000 M U 6s 86	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 U S 4s cp 129⅝	8000 M K&Tgn 6s 100⅛
10000 Ark7s-LRPB&NO 25	1000 M K&T c 7s 111
10000 Va 6 d tr 13⅝	72000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn ex cp 101⅛@101⅝
12000 A & P inc 29⅛	5000 N Y C deb 109
1000 C H V & T 5s 86	10000 NYW&Winc s5 14⅛
10000 Can So 2d 94⅛	20000 NYC&SL 1st trs 98
3000 D & R G 4s 79⅛	1000 N O P 1st tr 83⅛
8000 E T cn gd 5s 99	3000 N C St L 2d 111⅛
21000 H&TCl-ML cx cp 111	1000 Pitts C & T 1s 101⅛
21000 H&TC 1st-WDe c 105	1000 SL&SF2d-Class D 114⅛
4000 H&T C g m 68	1000 SL&SF2d-Class B 114
4000 I B & W c inc 32	2000 TP in l g trs 57⅛
7000 I B & W1st 93@93⅛	1000 Wab 7s 1879 105
1000 I B&W 2d 81⅛	5000 W St L&P—Dt D 91⅛
2000 KP 1 con 107	9000 W S 4s gtd 105⅝
7000 L B & M 1st 108	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,412	97¼	97⅛	97	97⅛
A. & P.	125	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛
Bell Telephone	14	205	205	205	205
C., B. & Q.	200	136⅝	137	136⅝	137
Erie Telephone	50	29⅛	29⅛	29	29⅛
Central Mass	600	13	13	13	13
L. R. & Ft. Scott	825	47⅝	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛
Mexican Central	4,978	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝
N. Y. & N. E.	3,500	62	63⅛	62	63⅛
New England Tel.	130	43⅛	43⅛	43	43⅛
Oregon S. L. stock	25	33	33	33	33
Union Pacific	1,730	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
Wis. Cent.	20	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝

Bond sales and quotations:

27000 Mex scrip 78@79	12000 C K & N 5s 100⅛
3000 Ogn S L 6s 105	13000 Mex 7s 58
30000 Sonora 7s 102⅛@103	14000 A. & P. inc 28⅛@29
505000 Mex 4s 55⅛@55⅛	1000 M. H & O 6's, 1923 97

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 57⅛@57⅛; Lehigh Valley, 56⅛@56⅛; Lehigh Navigation, 50⅛@50⅝; Reading, 24@24 1-16.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4 p. m.—Consols, 100 13-16 for money and 100 15-16 for the account. United States bonds 4s, 133⅛; do 4½s 113⅛; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 54⅛; do seconds, 15; Canadian Pacific, 71⅛; Erie, 38; do seconds, 104⅛; Illinois Central, 137⅛; Mexican ordinary, 51⅛; St. Paul common, 97⅛; New York Central, 118⅛; Pennsylvania, 59⅛; Reading, 24⅛. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance is £96,000.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 47c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The demand for mining shares was much smaller, though business was heavy. The general list was off. All the Comstocks showed less life and lower prices. Closing sales: American Flag, $10; Alice, $1.40; Consolidated California & Virginia, $45; Colorado Central, $3.10; Iron Silver, $2.45; Leadville Consolidated, $66; Oriental and Miller, $19; Gould and Curry, $9; Bodie, $4.10@4.20; Eureka Consolidated, $7@8; Hale & Norcross, $10 asked; Homestake, $17 asked; Mexican, $12.75 asked; Ontario, $26 asked; Deadwood Terra, $3 asked; Taylor Plumas, $50 asked.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—Closing prices: Wisconsin Central (common), $23; Allouez Mining Company (new), $22.00; Calumet & Hecla, $280; Catalpa, 40c; Franklin, $16.75; Huron, $3.37½; Pewabic (new), $2.75; Quincy, $59.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $3.00; Bulwer, $1.87½; Best & Belcher, $18.50; Bodie Consolidated, $3.50; Chollar, $6.75; Consolidated Pacific, $55.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $40.00; Crown Point, $5.00; Eureka Consolidated, $7.00; Gould & Curry, $7.37½; Hale & Norcross, $5.12½; Mexican, $7.75; Mono, $4.25; Mount Diablo, $3.12½; Navajo, $1.62½; Ophir, $19.75; Potosi, $8.62½; Savage, $13.25; Sierra Nevada, $7.75; Union Consolidated, $5.00; Utah, $9.00; Yellow Jacket, $7.75.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were tame in tone yesterday, though a moderately large volume of business was transacted. The tendency of prices was downward, with a great deal of selling by and for parties who wanted to take advantage of the recent boom before it should die out. There was some disposition to take it for granted that the rise of last week was too great to be permanent, though a good many seemed to regard it as probable that the markets will not fall back to the dead level from which they started up soon after Thanksgiving-Day.

Provisions were unsettled and lower. Hogs ruled steady and firm, and Eastern advices were without material change, but the speculative offerings in this market were very large and prices fell off under the continued selling of long stuff. The weakness in grain caused a great deal of property to be sold, and packers were offering product of all kinds very freely. The shipping demand was higher and prices generally easier for the leading articles. Pork opened 2½c lower, at $10.92½ for January, sold up to $11.05, and closed at $10.90, with December at only 5c discount and February at 10c premium. May sold from $11.30@11.47½. Lard was weaker under heavy selling for New York account. It opened 2½c higher, at $6.17½ for January, and sold down to $6.07½ at the close, with February at 7½@10c premium and December at 7½c discount. The latter delivery was especially weak, the cash demand being much smaller. Ribs were quiet and easier. They opened unchanged, at $5.52½ for January, and sold down to $5.42½ at the close, with February at 5c premium. Cash sales were reported of 750 tcs lard at $6.07½@6.10, 25,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at $⅝c, 50,000 lbs green shoulders at 4¼@4½c, 25,000 lbs green California hams at 5¼c, 100 boxes short clears and 25,000 lbs smoked short ribs on private terms.

Flour was steady, but inclined to dullness, the demand from the local trade being very small. Sales were reported of 1,000 sacks and 650 brls, all on private terms. Total sales equal to about 1,350 brls.

Wheat was fairly active, but very much unsettled. Cables were weaker, with a decline of ½d quoted in Liverpool, and the export movement was unsatisfactory, both as regards clearances and new orders. The local crowd were inclined to wait for some positive indications before doing much, and for the first half hour but little was done beyond the filling of a few outside orders. Heavy selling by Hutchinson was soon started, and the offerings rapidly increased, causing the market to become very weak, prices falling off fully 1¼c. The buying was principally for seaboard account, and was led by Milmine-Bodman. A few foreign orders to sell were received, and in the afternoon a broker sold a big line which was rumored to be for account of a leading bull. It was sold, however, on a constantly rising market, the tone growing stronger during the short session, and the final close was quite firm. The chief item of news that favored the longs was the reduction in the quantity on ocean passage to the extent of 1,300,000 bu. May opened ¼c higher, at 85⅛c, sold down to 84⅛c, and closed at 84⅝c bid, with January at 7¾c discount. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 at 76½@77c, No. 3 at 70c. Free-on-board lots sold at 78⅛c for hard No. 2, 7c for No. 2, 71@75c for No. 3, and 67@69c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 50,000 bu.

Red winter wheat was dull and lower. Cash sales in store were reported of No. 2 red at 77½c. Free-on-board lots sold at 76c for No. 3 red, 75c for No. 3 white, and 76½@77c for No. 2 Turkish. Total cash sales about 2,500 bu.

Corn was weaker. The lower prices for wheat and hog products and the increasing tendency of receipts caused some vigorous selling, and the price fell off rapidly after a lot of resting orders at 43c had been filled. In the afternoon the feeling was stronger, under a good local demand, and most of the decline was recovered. There was a fairly good shipping demand for the low grades. The offerings of the near futures were large, and the premium paid for May was increased. May opened unchanged at 43⅛c, declined to 42½c, and closed at 43c asked, with January at 5⅝c discount. Cash sales were reported of No. 2 yellow and No. 2 at 37@37⅛c, and No. 3 at 34½c. On track ear corn sold at 41⅛@42c, No. 3 yellow at 36c, No. 3 at 35⅛@35⅛c, and No. 4 at 35⅛c. Free-on-board lots sold at 38⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 35⅛@36c for No. 3 yellow, 35⅛c for No. 3 white, 35⅛@36c for No. 3, and 35@35⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 140,500 bu.

Oats were dull and heavy. They declined ⅛c, May selling early at 31⅛c, and closing at 31c, with December and January nominally ¼c less. Samples were steady at the outset, but soon weakened the same as futures. The offerings by sample were larger than indicated by the receipts. No. 2 to go to store in special house sold at 28c. Samples free on board sold at 33@32¼c for barley oats, 31@31½c for No. 2 white, 30½@31c for No. 3 white, 28@30c for No. 2 mixed, and 27½@29c for No. 3 do. Total cash sales about 123 cars.

Rye was steady at Tuesday's prices, though buyers held off when they saw the weakness in other cereals. No. 2 cash sold at 55c to go to store and 56@57c by sample. Also No. 3 sold at 53c free on board. Total, 8 cars. December was quoted as salable at 54½c, and 55c was bid for January.

Barley was in better demand for samples, the supply being rather light, and the offerings were all picked up at a slight improvement on the prices paid Tuesday. In futures very little was done. January sold early at 54½c, being the same as the previous day, was afterwards quoted at 55c, and closed at about 54½c, with December at about 54c, which was also the nominal price for No. 2 to go to store. A total of 58 cars sold by sample at 55@61c for No. 2, with 48@57c for No. 3, and 46@51c for No. 4.

Flax was irregular. No. 1 on track opened strong at 92⅛c, and sold at 93c, but fell back to 92⅛c at the close. No. 1 in store sold at 92⅛@92¼c, but closed nominally at 91⅛c. Futures declined ⅛@⅛c. January sold at 92⅛c down to 92c, and May sold at $1.00. Total cash sales 42 cars.

Timothy was quiet, sales being limited to 420 bags at $1.78. The market was easy as well as dull, March being offered at $1.87, which was 1c below the price of Tuesday. Clover was nominal at $4.55@4.60. Hungarian firm at 50@60c, millet firm at 55@65c, and German millet quoted at 65@70c.

Bran was quiet and easier. Sales were 10 cars at $11.00@11.25 on track and $10.75@11.00 free on board. Also 1 car medium middlings sold at $11.75 free on board, and 2 cars wheat screenings at $6.00 and $9.00 per ton.

Taken altogether, the street markets were dull, but there was no change to note in values. There is scarcely any demand for poultry, while the supply is abundant. It is said to be not a question of price, but an absence of buyers. The dry-goods market was fairly active for heavy winter fabrics and holiday specialties, and more than an average volume of business is reported in this direction. The tone of the market continues firm.

An order to sell corn short came here last Tuesday from Dallas County, Iowa, right in the heart of the district which is said to be the very worst on the new crop. It is thought that receipts are going to be larger than the recent average, but mostly from Illinois, this State containing a few big lots of old corn which have been ordered sold at the advance to pay money loaned on it. It is claimed that very little corn is likely to be shipped East from the other side of the Mississippi.

A private telegram from W. T. Coleman & Co. of San Francisco intimates that the wheat crop of that State has been exaggerated something like 100 per cent, and that not more than about 300,000 tons remain available for export.

The following were the stocks of wheat in the four great spring wheat markets at the close of last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 4, 1886.	Dec. 5, 1885.
Chicago, bu	11,418,348	14,078,554
Milwaukee, bu	2,744,418	3,875,222
Duluth, bu	7,834,677	3,888,705
Minneapolis, bu	6,105,592	6,242,000
Total	28,103,035	28,084,481

The totals are practically equal, the latest being the largest by only 68,554 bu. It may be interesting to compare, for the same dates, the prices in Chicago, New York, and Liverpool:

	Dec. 4, 1886.	Dec. 5, 1885.
Chicago, May wheat	83¼c	94¼c
Liverpool, spring wheat	7s@7s 2d	7s 2d@7s 4d
New York, May wheat	96¼c	$1.03

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
December	$10.80	$10.70 @10.85	$10.85
January	11.00	10.90 @11.05	10.90
February	11.10	11.00 @11.15	11.00
May	11.42½	11.30 @11.47½	11.30
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
December	$ 6.12½	$ 6.02½@ 6.10	$ 6.02½
January	6.15	6.07½@ 6.17½	6.07½
February	6.25	6.15 @ 6.25	6.15
March	6.32½	6.22½@ 6.32½	6.22½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.52½	$ 5.42½@ 5.50	$ 5.42½
February	5.57½	5.47½@ 5.57½	5.47½
March	5.65	5.52½@ 5.62½	5.55
WHEAT.			
December	76⅝	76 @ 77⅛	76⅛
January	77⅝	76⅞@ 77⅞	77⅛
February	78⅝	77⅞@ 78⅝	78⅛
May	84⅞	84⅛@ 85⅞	84⅝
CORN.			
December	37⅛	36⅞@ 37⅛	37
January	37⅜	37⅛@ 37⅜	37⅛
February	38⅛	37⅞@ 38	37⅞
May	43⅛	42⅝@ 43⅛	42⅞
OATS.			
December	26⅛	26⅛@ 26⅝	26⅛
January	26⅞	26⅛@ 26⅞	26⅛
May	31⅝	31 @ 31⅛	31

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 87⅝	87⅞	93⅛
No. 2 corn	42	38⅝	40⅛
No. 2 oats	29⅛	28⅝	31⅝
Pork	8.90	9.90	10.37½
Lard	6.02½	6.10	
Short ribs	4.87½	4.90	

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	23,142	12,590	11,200	13,458
Wheat, bu	126,651	68,389	18,386	16,801
Corn, bu	273,624	255,346	68,672	94,284
Oats, bu	160,570	102,835	68,218	47,964
Rye, bu	4,975	11,136	988	3,388
Barley, bu	74,217	76,554	24,980	45,781
Grass-seed, lbs	81,600	246,310	77,220	
Flaxseed, bu	29,969	48,807	5,682	9,619
Broom-corn, lbs	121,500	12,000	38,528	1,400
Cured meats, lbs	1,855,880	1,087,902	4,379,057	2,156,086
Canned meats, cases			648	1,525
Dressed beef, lbs	1,140	22,300	3,980,762	1,180,923
Beef, brls			288	375
Pork, brls	2,144	25	1,157	500
Lard, lbs	457,280	561,260	1,688,349	631,294
Cheese, lbs	151,448	79,795	189,913	62,480
Butter, lbs	381,489	246,316	314,180	249,925
Dressed hogs, No	70	34	851	39
Live hogs, No	51,183	41,764	8,735	3,902
Cattle, No	8,529	10,317	2,116	2,803
Sheep, No	5,822	6,963	1,187	219
Hides, lbs	580,930	221,790	510,970	431,460
Wool, lbs	1,640	84,780	30,675	96,140
Coal, tons	24,859	10,043	11,319	8,842
Lumber, m ft	2,290	1,480	2,878	2,790
Shingles, m	102	356	91	100
Salt, brls	1,750	1,460	5,427	3,753

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	6	1		7
Spring wheat	114	27	6	147
Corn	136	137	9	283
Oats	99	22	2	123
Rye	6	1		7
Barley	9	27	3	39
Total	370	215	20	605

Total about 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 31,253 bu wheat, 528 bu corn, 1,296 bu barley. The receipts to be reported today are expected to include about 151 cars wheat, 258 cars corn, 133 cars oats, and 45,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 8	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 7	RECEIPTS, BU. Dec. 6	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 8	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 7	SHIPMENTS, BU. Dec. 6.
Chicago	126,500	139,000	76,500	18,500	25,500	7,000
Milwaukee	19,500	44,500	28,500	500	500	
St. Louis	13,000	9,500	27,000	13,000	5,000	13,000
Toledo	24,500	26,500	26,500	6,500	7,000	15,500
Detroit	28,000	59,500	30,000	500	7,000	5,000
Kansas City	21,000	10,000	20,000	32,000	17,500	7,000
Min'eapolis	137,500	159,500	174,000	73,000	51,000	55,000
Duluth	111,000	86,000	65,000			499,000
Total	481,000	534,500	447,500	144,000	113,500	601,500

The following were the quantities on ocean passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Dec. 4, 1886.	Nov. 27, 1886.	Dec. 5, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,900,000	2,050,000	1,750,000
Corn, qrs	150,000	170,000	270,000

Also the following to the Continent of Europe:

	Dec. 4, 1886.	Nov. 27, 1886.	Dec. 5, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	750,000	770,000	130,000
Corn, qrs	100,000	70,000	70,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Easy and quiet for the best grades. A good many of the finest creameries coming in are affected by the cold weather, and this checks the demand, especially for shipment. Medium grades, particularly dairy and roll, were in fair local request. Fancy selections of creamery, 26@27c per lb; choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes, 24@25c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fresh, sweet do, 16@20c; good makes of do, 12@15c; strictly fine roll, 18@20c; and choice do, 16@17c. Common and packing stocks, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Trading is exceptionally good for this season of the year, a fair volume of orders coming in, and prices are well maintained for choice full creams. Cheddars and flats (2 in a box), 12@12½c per lb and Young Americas 12¾@13c. A good demand existed for all grades of skims at 7½@8½c per lb for fancy, 5@7c for fair, and 3@4c for poor lots.

Dressed hogs were unchanged, with no selling except to the trade. The market for large lots was nominal at $4.50@4.62½ per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Fruit-house stock was in large supply and easy at 18@20c per doz, with a fair local demand. Guaranteed new laid eggs were scarce and sales at 24@25c. Pickled eggs slow at 15@18c.

GAME—The demand was fair and supply abundant at unchanged prices, except that rabbits declined to 90c@$1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Local trading was dull and the volume of shipping orders moderate. The market was very firm at unchanged quotations.

HAY—Was weaker under heavy offerings. The demand is very moderate. Sales were: On track, 11 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.50, 2 cars No. 2 do at $9.00, 2 cars not graded at $9.50@9.75, 12 cars Iowa upland prairie at $9.50@10.75, 1 car No. 1 prairie at $7.50. Receipts 551 tons, shipments none.

POTATOES—Very firm and scarce, with a good inquiry. Choice to fancy Burbanks, Rose, and Beauty of Hebron ranged at 43@48c per bu on track, and ordinary to fair stock at 38@42c. Lots from store 10c higher all round. Large arrivals are looked for in the near future by reason of the advance in prices and the moderate weather, as there is an ample supply to come forward from Michigan.

POULTRY—There was no change to note in prices, although trading was extremely dull, with a plentiful supply. A few shipping orders for fine stock came in.

VEGETABLES—Very quiet for both local consumption and shipment at former quotations.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Fairly steady at previous quotations and moderately active in a small way.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 26½c; extra firsts, 26c; firsts, 23c; extra dairy, 24½c; extra firsts, 22½c; firsts, 20c; packing stock, 13c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 11¾c; do flats, 12c; do Young America, 12¾c; good skim cheddars, 7c; do flats, 7¼c; fancy imitation Swiss, 11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh-laid, cash, 23½c; do, first in fresh, 21½c; do December, 21½c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 6	6,923	25	45,096	5,169
Tuesday, Dec. 7	8,520	171	51,183	5,822
Wednesday, Dec. 8	10,500	130	50,000	5,000
Total	25,943	326	146,279	15,991
Same time last week	32,065	529	138,801	18,462
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 6	2,005	60	7,503	2,299
Tuesday, Dec. 7	2,116		8,735	1,187
Wednesday, Dec. 8	2,500		8,000	1,000
Total	6,621	60	24,238	4,486
Same time last week	7,644	134	16,202	5,936

Yesterday's cattle market was overstocked, and prices ruled 5@10c lower. Hogs closed 5c lower, and sheep remained steady.

Col. John D. Gillett, the well-known Short-Horn cattle-breeder of Elkhart, Ill., was at the Stock-Yards yesterday with almost 100 head of fine 2-year-old grade Short-Horns from his farm. Forty-five head, averaging 1,545 lbs, sold to Swift & Co. at $5.05, and 41 head, averaging 1,495 lbs, to I. Zeigler, an Allegheny butcher, at the same price.

Today's (Thursday's) receipts are estimated at 8,500 cattle, 47,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep, against 8,385 cattle, 44,719 hogs, and 5,550 sheep received Thursday of last week.

One year ago Chicago prices for live stock were: Beef cattle, 1,200@1,800 lbs, $3.90@5.30; hogs, $3.40@4.00; sheep, $2.00@4.10. Two years ago: Cattle, $4.20@6.00; hogs, $3.80@4.50; sheep, $1.80@4.25. Three years ago: Cattle, $4.70@8.05; hogs, $4.30@5.65; sheep, $2.00@4.25.

Tuesday 485 stock cattle and 600 sheep were shipped from Chicago by country feeders.

Chicago dressed-beef in New York dull at 5½@7¼c per lb for sides, with selections at 7½@8c.

Country shippers are contracting good heavy hogs near Galesburg, Ill., at $4.00 per 100 lbs, to be delivered within the next two weeks.

A delegation of almost thirty members of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange start from here Friday to meet delegations from Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis Live-Stock Exchanges. The object of the meeting is to discuss stock interests in the country, including the question of excessive freight rates.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle yesterday figured up almost 11,000, or 2,000 more than general expectations. The market was weak from the start and beef cattle ruled about 10c lower. Some very fine Christmas beeves sold at $5.05@5.30, which was 10c lower than Tuesday; 50 head of 1,704-lb beeves sold at $5.30; 76 head of 1,905-lb cattle sold at $5.25; 16 head of 1,617-lb cattle at $5.20; and 96 head of 1,455@1,545-lb cattle at $5.05. Fourteen head of 1,634-lb steers sold at $5.00, 30 1,719-lb steers at $4.87½, and 14 head of 1,640-lb steers at $4.60. Inferior to fancy 1,060@1,484-lb native beef cattle sold to dressed-beef men at $2.90@4.50. Eastern shippers bought fair to fancy 1,092@1b 1,604-cattle at $3.40@4.75. Native butcher stock fairly active and unchanged. Stock cattle unchanged. Texas cattle sold at $2.65@3.50. Inferior native cows sold at $1.30. The market closed weak. Revised quotations are as follows:

Christmas beeves, 1,700 to 1,900 lbs	$5.05@ 5.30
Prime steers, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs	4.75@ 4.95
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	3.85@ 4.35
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	3.40@ 4.05
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 3.50
Poor and medium, 900 to 1,100 lbs	2.90@ 3.25
Northern rangers, 800 to 1,400 lbs	2.75@ 3.80
Wintered Texans, 860 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 3.50
Through Texans, 600 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@ 3.35
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@ 2.50
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.00@ 2.80
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.85@ 3.60
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	15.00@40.00

HOGS—Good to choice heavy hogs met with a brisk demand yesterday at unchanged prices. Best light "sorts" and choice mixed commanded previous quotations, while all other grades ruled 5c lower. Fresh and "stale" offerings amounted to 62,000, and at the close a third of the number remained unsold or in possession of scalpers. Nineteen packers bought 30,500 and Eastern shippers 8,000. A dozen carloads of gilt-edge heavy, averaging 300@430 lbs, sold at $4.25. Most of the good to choice heavy changed hands at $4.00@4.20, fair to good mixed at $3.75@4.00, poor to choice light at $3.50@3.90, inferior to fair heavy at $3.60@3.95. Armour & Co. and other buyers purchased a good many light, averaging 110@140 lbs at $3.45@3.70.

SHEEP—The local and outside demand for sheep was quite active yesterday and prices ruled steady at previous quotations. The quality was poorer, and only one or two lots of sheep sold above $3.87½. The top figure was $4.25 for 92 head averaging 103 lbs. Lambs averaging 60@72 lbs sold at $4.00@4.87½; common to good 65@111-lb sheep sold at $2.75@3.80; a carload of 83-lb Kansas-Texas sheep sold at $3.00. Forty head of inferior native sheep, averaging 74 lbs, sold at $1.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,400; opened firm, but the later sales were at lower prices, closing weak, with three car-loads unsold: common to prime native steers, $3.50@5.10; a few tops, $5.25@5.35; bulls, $2.25@3.50; exports, 926 quar ers of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,500; sheep dull, but steady; lambs easier; sheep sold at $3.00@5.00; lambs, $5.00@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,950; nominally steady at $4.30@4.60.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 700; market easier on everything except smooth and fat grades; choice heavy native steers, $4.30@4.70; fair to good shipping steers, $3.50@4.20; butchers' steers, common to choice, $2.90@4.00; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.10; stockers, fair to good, $2.00@2.70; Texans and Indians, common to choice, $1.80@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,900; shipments, 800; market ruled slow and 5@10c lower; all sold; closed steady at the decline; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $4.10@4.25; packing, fair to fancy, $3.85@4.05; Yorkers, common to prime, $3.65@3.85; pigs, common to good, $2.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 800; market slow; common to choice, $1.90@4.00.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,178; shipments, 790; market slow and weak; good to choice, $4.00@4.50; common to medium, $3.30@3.90; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.85@3.50; cows, $1.50@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,560; shipments, 444; market slow and 5@10c lower; good to choice, $3.80@3.90; common to medium, $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 258; shipments, none; good steady; good to choice, $2.60@3.25; common to medium, $1.50@2.40.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 418 head; shipments, 371; market slow; prime, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; stockers, $3.00@3.25; feeders, $3.25@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 4,200; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.35@4.45; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; common and light, $3.85@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 2,400; market fair; prime, $4.25@4.50; fair to good, $3.25@3.75; common, $2.25@3.00; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer freely; steady; prime mess, Eastern, 64s, prime mess Western, 60s. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot, December, January, or February, firm at 33s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Supply good; dull; new No 2 winter, 7s 2½d; new No. 2 spring, 7s 2d. Flour—Supply good; firm at 9s 7d. Corn—Holders offer freely; spot or December dull at 4s 5d; January steady at 4s 5d; February steady at 4s 4d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Speculation in winter wheat was more active, but again at very irregular prices (though the fluctuations were not very wide), and resulting in a further slight loss for the day, though leaving off rather more steadily. Interruptions and delays in the cable service were most of the day an unfavorable feature. Early deliveries attracted much less attention, shippers buying very reservedly, and values ruled somewhat easier. No. 2 red for December closed at 88⅛c; January, 1887, at 89⅛c; February, 90⅛c; March, 92⅛c asked; April, 94c; May, 95⅛c; and June, 96. Sales—No. 1 red, in elevator, 92c; No. 2 red, in elevator, 92c; No. 2 red, in elevator, 88c; No. 2 red, afloat, prompt and special December deliveries, from elevator, 90⅛@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c bid; No. 1 hard spring, to local millers, at equal to 93⅛@93⅛c.

CORN—Was pressed for sale for early delivery and depressed in price about ⅛c a bushel for early delivery, serving to quicken business, which was to a much more liberal aggregate, largely for export. And in the futures line, on a fair movement, prices gave way about ⅛@⅛c and left off barely steady. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, 47⅛@48c, closing 47⅛c and delivered, 48⅛@49c, closing 48⅛c and free-on-board, 48⅛c; steamer mixed in elevator to arrive prompt shipment from the West, 46⅛c.

OATS—Likewise declined on early delivery about ⅛@⅛c and in the option line ⅛@⅛c a bu, on a moderate movement, closing about steady. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, at 39c; No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37⅛@38c, closing at 37⅛c asked; No. 2, in elevator, at 34@34⅛c, closing at 34c; No. 3 at 34c; white Western, ungraded, 37@43c; mixed Western, 33@37c; and in the future line No. 2 oats, for December, 34@34⅛c; do, January, 34⅛@35c; do February, 35⅛@35⅛c; and do May, 36⅛@36⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Inactive at about former prices.

PROVISIONS—Hog products fairly active, but, in the instance of lard, weaker. Pork sold at unaltered prices. Cut meats irregular in price on a restricted business; pickled bellies (12 to 10 lbs) 6⅛@6⅛c; pickled shoulders, 5⅛c; smoked shoulders, 6⅛c. Bacon about as last quoted. Western steam lard in light request for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close down to $6.42½.

BUTTER—In more demand, with best Eastern creamery ruling strong at 27@28c; do Western, at 27@29c (Elgin at 30c); and the best Eastern dairy at 25@27c; and other kinds proportionately.

CHEESE—Firm and wanted.

TALLOW—4⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw a shade higher and in more demand. Centrifugal, 96° test, 5⅛c; Porto Rico, 89° to 90° test, 4⅛c; refined firm and wanted.

FREIGHTS—Ruled toward the close somewhat stronger on a more urgent demand, chiefly for room for grain and for ports in Great Britain, while in the way of charters comparatively dull, but about steady.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Easy; uplands, 9 7-16c; Orleans, 9⅛c; sales, 161 bales; futures opened steady; December, 9.38c; January, 9.44c; February, 9.53c; March, 9.64c; April, 9.73c; May, 9.84c; June, 9.94c; July, 10.01c.

GROCERIES—Molasses dull. Rice steady.

RESIN—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 22,989 brls; wheat, 73,700 bu; corn, 17,050 bu; oats, 55,100.

EXPORTS—Flour, 9,956 brls and 5,138 sacks; wheat, 98,614 bu; corn, 35,265 bu; oats, 1,397 bu.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady at 73c, but after first sales became weak, excited, and before noon declined 6c, to 67c. The feeling in the morning was very panicky and the decline was accompanied by the failure of several brokers to deposit margin, and some large lots of oil were sold under the rule for their account. In the afternoon the market rallied and part of the morning's loss recovered before 2 p. m., the price then being 70⅛c. It remained steady at this point until the close, closing steady at 69⅛c. Sales, 9,561,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 73c; highest, 73c; lowest, 67⅛c; closed at 70⅛c; sales, 4,815,000 brls; clearances, 8,630,000 brls; charters, 31,230 brls; shipments, 70,650 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Petroleum excited and irregular; Transit opened at 72⅛c; closed at 70c; highest, 72⅛c; lowest, 66⅛c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 72⅛c; closed at 70⅛c; highest, 72⅛c; lowest, 67c; clearances, 3,236,000 brls.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern and Eastern creamery, 28@29c for choice to extra, 22@27c for firsts; Western creamery at 22@29c for firsts to extra; Northern dairy, 20⅛@26c per lb for firsts to choice and 12@15c for seconds; Western dairy, 13@18c for firsts to extra, 9@10c for seconds; imitation creamery, 18@23c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 15@20c for firsts to extra and 6@10c for common to good.

CHEESE—New York and Vermont extra, 12⅛@13c; firsts, 10⅛@11⅛c; seconds, 7@9c; Western extra at 12@12⅛c; firsts, 10@11c; extra sage, 13@13⅛c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@29c per doz for near by and Cape, 24@27c for Eastern, 24⅛@28c for Northern, 17@24c for Western, and 23⅛@25c for provincial.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opening prices were ⅛c below closing yesterday; May at 85c, the lowest of the morning. It advanced to 85⅛c, but the market weakened off rapidly again to 85⅛c, strengthened to 85⅛c, but broke again to the lowest price of the morning—84⅛@84⅛c for May; December selling at 76⅛@77⅛c and January at 77⅛@77⅛c. Cash wheat was quite neglected, No. 1 hard selling at 77⅛c, No. 1 Northern at 74c; closing weak. Sellers May, 84⅛c; January, 77⅛c, nominal. Afternoon opened at 84⅛c for May; sold off to 84⅛c and reacted to 84⅛c; January sold at 76⅛@77c; closing steady with 84⅛c bid for May. Receipts, 111,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat very active and unsettled; the market opened strong and advanced ⅛c over last night's close, but soon became weak and fell off an even cent on free selling, later improved ⅛c, but eased off towards the close, and finished weak, ⅛@⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 cash red 79⅛c; December, 79⅛@79⅛c, closed at 79⅛c; January, 80⅛c asked, closing at 80⅛c asked; February, 82@82⅛c, closing at 82c; May, 86⅛@88c, closing at 87⅛@87c. Corn dull, weak, and lower, closing ⅛@⅛c under yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash, 35⅛c; December, 35⅛c, nominal; January, 35⅛c bid@35⅛c, closed at 35⅛c bid; February, 36⅛c asked, closed at 36⅛c asked; May, 39⅛@40⅛c. Oats easier: No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛@29c; December, 27⅛c; February, 29⅛c bid; May, 31c. Rye steady at 53@53⅛c. Barley nominally unchanged.

LEAD—Steady at yesterday's prices.

HAY—Quiet; prairie, $8.75@11.50; timothy, $11.00@14.00.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm at 21@21⅛c.

FLAXSEED—Unchanged.

BRAN—Firm at 64@65c.

CORN-MEAL—Weak; $1.85@1.90.

PROVISIONS—Active, but easy and generally lower. Pork, $11.20. Lard, 5@10c lower at $6.00. Bulk meats easy; loose lots, long clear, $5.50; short ribs, $5.60; short clear, $5.75; boxed lots, long clear, $5.50; short ribs, $5.65; short clear, $5.75. Bacon lower; long clear, $6.62½; short ribs, $6.75; short clear, $6.95. Hams unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat easy and ⅛c lower. Corn weak and ⅛c lower. Oats ⅛@⅛c lower.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—No. 1 hard closed dull at 89c; No. 1 Northern at 87c. Winter wheat unsettled; demand good at ⅛@⅛c under quotations; No. 2 red 85⅛c, and 84⅛c for No. 1 white on track. Corn unsettled; demand fair; No. 2 on track sold at 44⅛@44⅛c; No. 3 at 43⅛@43⅛c; No. 3 old in store at 43⅛c; ungraded at 42@42⅛c.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, 86@86⅛c; January, 87⅛@88c; February, 89⅛@89⅛c; May, 93@94⅛c. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot 45⅛@46c; December, 45⅛c asked; January, 45⅛@46c; February, 47c asked; steamer, 43⅛@44⅛c; do mixed, 33@34c. Oats—Steady and firm; Western white, 35@37c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork, $11.00. Lard—Refined, 7⅛c.

EGGS—Firm at 25@26c.

COFFEE—Higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 13⅛@14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,817 brls; wheat, 25,400 bu; corn, 33,400 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 329 brls.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 8.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; cash, 75⅛c; January, 76⅛c; May, 85⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 37c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye scarce; No. 1, 57⅛c. Barley firm; No. 2, 53⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Pork—December, $10.75; January, $11.00. Lard—December, $6.00; January, $6.05.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 18@22c.

EGGS—Firm; 21@22c.

CHEESE—Unchanged; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,222 brls; wheat, 19,650 bu; barley, 16,925 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,445 brls; wheat, 465 bu; barley, 10,380 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8.—FLOUR—Active and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and irregular; No. 2 red, December, 87⅛@87⅛c; January, 88⅛@88⅛c; February, 89⅛@89⅛c; March, 90⅛@90⅛c. Corn—Spot steady; futures dull; No. 3 mixed, grain depot, 45⅛c; No. 2 mixed do, 45⅛@46c; old steamer No. 2 mixed, elevator, 47⅛@48c; old No. 2 mixed, grain depot, 48c; No. 2 mixed, December, 46@46⅛c; January, 46@46⅛c; February, 47⅛@48c; March, 48@48⅛c. Oats—Spot steady but quiet; rejected mixed, 33⅛c; rejected white, 34⅛c; ungraded white, 35c; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, 37⅛@38⅛c; futures dull and lower; No. 2 white, December, 37@37⅛c; January, 37@37⅛c; February, 37⅛@37⅛c; March, 37⅛@38c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,300; market opened at a decline of 5c, and few sales; closed 10@15c lower on heavy hogs; light hogs were in demand; heavy and mixed, $3.64@3.70; light $3.65@3.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 100; steady and quiet; corn-fed steers, $4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; all sold; $1.90@2.75.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 8.—WHEAT—Market weak and unsettled; No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅛c; January, 76⅛c; May, 83c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74c; January, 74⅛c; May, 81c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 73c; January, 73⅛c; May, 79c.

FLOUR—Firm; patents, $4.35@4.50; bakers', $3.40@3.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 137,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 73,150 bu; flour, 16,872 brls.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 80⅛c; cash Michigan red, 81⅛c; No. 2 red 81⅛c bid cash and December, 82⅛c bid January, 83⅛c bid February, 88⅛c May; receipts, 28,000 bu. Corn—39⅛c and nominal; receipts, 13,400 bu. Oats—No. 2, 29⅛c bid; No. 2 white, 33⅛c asked; receipts, 700 bu.

CLOVER-SEED—$4.60 cash; $4.70 asked January.

Toledo, O., Dec. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active but easier; cash 81⅛c, January 82⅛c, May, 88⅛c. Corn lower and quiet; cash, 39⅛c; May, 43⅛c. Oats steady; cash 29c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; cash $4.60; January, $4.65; February, $4.72½.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 8.—WHISKY—Active, firm; sales, 1,079 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.13.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33c.

"QUEEN OF THE LAKES."

The Susquehanna Damages Her First Grain Cargo—Other Lake Marine.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The new Anchor Line steamship Susquehanna scored her first mishap while coming down from Chicago. Water got into her cargo forward and damaged the flaxseed contained in the forward compartment. There was nearly eight feet of water in the fore peak when she reached here. The mishap provoked considerable comment in marine circles, and particularly among those who do not look upon the steamer with envious eyes.

Ice in a Propeller Wheel.

A peculiar mishap is reported by the master of the stmr William Chisholm. Tuesday, while getting the steamer ready for winter quarters, the engineer turned the engines over and found that the propeller wheel was broken. Yesterday the Chisholm was placed in the Chicago Dry-Dock and the cause of the mishap discovered. In the centre of the hub, where the wheel is keyed onto the shaft, is a cavity that is purposely made when the wheel is cast. Water leaked through the key-seat until the cavity was full and then froze. There was less than three pints of water, but the expansion of the ice was so great that the hub, which is a solid iron casting six inches thick, was burst open. This is the third mishap of the kind that has occurred on the lakes. Ice burst the wheel of the prop Amazon at Milwaukee twenty years ago and the wheel of the tug Morford at Chicago two years ago.

The Cuyahoga and Parker.

The schr. Cuyahoga, which reached here Tuesday night, after having been ashore at North Bay, is making about six inches of water an hour. Her own pumps keep her free. The damage to the vessel and cargo amounts to $1,500. Neither is insured. The tug Parker, which towed the Cuyahoga here, sprung a leak while working through the heavy ice and came very near going to the bottom. She was docked yesterday.

Where Is the Windsor?

Last Saturday the barge Windsor left Manistee for Chicago with a cargo of lumber. She should have been here Monday, but up to a late hour last night she was not in sight. A telegram from Manistee says nothing is known of her whereabouts there.

Another Wreck Abandoned.

It is reported that the schr Chris Grover, ashore in Good Harbor, has lost her sternpost and is full of water. The wreckers threw overboard the vessel's deck-load of wood before setting up the centrifugal pump. For want of a footvalve in the pipe the pump could not be made to work. The Coe is under orders to return to Milwaukee and leave the Grover to the mercy of the elements until next spring.

Around the Lakes.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 8.—Passed down—Tug Swain, Swallow, Winslow, 3 p. m.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The schr A. E. Vickery arrived from Chicago.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The prop Lawrence arrived last night and left for Chicago today. She encountered but little ice. There is no ice in the river here to interfere with navigation.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The body of E. M. Kensmann, one of the victims of the Conway disaster, was found near the wreck and brought here today. Quite a sum of money has been found on the beach.

MANISTEE, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Leviathan has been at work at the Maggie Marshall today and if the weather holds favorable will probably have her inside tonight. The prop R. A. Seymour arrived and the prop Chas. Rietz sailed.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The schr George W. Wescott arrived this evening. She will winter here. The A. O. Hanson is also being stripped. A high-pressure steam-barge, supposed to be the City of New York, was sighted going south off this place this morning.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Dec. 8.—The steam-barge T. W. Snook, loaded with supplies for Cook & Wilson, landed her cargo on the south shore of Lake Superior, fifty miles west of Whitefish Point, after a delay of two weeks. She went to Whisky Bay for winter quarters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The tug A. M. Pierce caught fire this morning and her decks and upper works were destroyed. Her engine is ruined. She is owned by Kingston & Woods, and was insured for $2,000. In towing the Jewett down Lake Erie the Tioga and Rochester parted four nine-inch lines.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The coal-laden barge Charles Wall arrived this afternoon in tow of the steam-barge Cormorant, which, with the schr Richard Winslow, continued to Chicago. The schr Petrel sailed for Racine, but encountered such heavy ice off South Point that she returned.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with sundries—Prop De Pere, Manitowoc; prop Boston, Buffalo; prop Montana, Buffalo.

Arrived light—Schr W. O. Goodman, South Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Tug Charles W. Parker, North Bay; schr Cuyahoga, North Bay; schr Tempest, Big Bay.

Cleared with sundries—Prop De Pere, Sheboygan.

Cleared light—Prop Philetus Sawyer, Whitefish Bay.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

Savannah *News*: A very strange occurrence took place near Rome Sunday. A little 12-year-old negro girl, apparently in perfect health, told her mother to dress her in her grave-dress, because she was going to die. Her mother, to humor the child's whim, partially complied, and before she had finished the child was dead.

The Minneapolis Mills.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 8.—The *Northwestern Miller* says:

The water power during half the last week was irregular, but with steam used by half a dozen mills the flour output was considerably past the hundred thousand mark. The week's product was 119,900 barrels, averaging 18,650 barrels daily, against 103,850 barrels the preceding week and 12,600 barrels the corresponding time in 1885. Up to today noon the current week the power has rather improved, and the majority of the mills are doing very well. One large mill, however, has withdrawn, leaving seventeen in operation, with an output of 18,000 barrels. A pool has been formed for a division of water to go into effect Monday. By this one-third of the mills using water will be kept idle while two-thirds run. Under this arrangement they may be able to run pretty well. Those having steam use that when the provisions of the pool cut off their water. The flour market, under the influence of the advance in wheat, was active, and there were quite free sales at a gain of 30 to 35 cents. Wheat has since been weak and lower and flour was unfavorably affected. The exports of the week were unusually light—35,300 barrels. Receipts of wheat for the week, 693,000 bushels; shipments, 313,500; flour, 110,465 barrels; millstuff, 4,465 tons; in store here, 6,105,592 bushels; at Duluth, 7,834,677; at St. Paul, 567,000.

New Corporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued the following licenses of incorporation:

The Orient Gold Mining and Milling Company of East St. Louis, to do a general mining business in the State of Colorado; capital stock, $1,000,000. Incorporators, DeWitt H. Steigers, Gustav Bermann, and William Boyer.

The Pyrmont Mining and Milling Company of East St. Lous, to carry on a mining business in Colorado; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators, Charles F. Hintze, Gustav Bermann, and Francis Kohl.

Gibson, Parish & Co., of Chicago, to carry on a mercantile business; capital, $450,000. Incorporators, William D. Gibson, Edward W. Starwood, Charles P. Parish, and others.

The Family Publishing Company of Chicago, to transact a general printing and publishing business; capital, $10,000. Incorporators, Albert Durkee, James J. Hoch and Charles M. McQueen.

The Chicago Board of Trade Athletic Association of Chicago; capital, $5,000. Incorporators, John Shaw, E. W. Dennis, T. E. Barrett and L. J. Marks.

The directors of the Gillespie Coal Company of Gillespie filed a certificate of dissolution of that company.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Armour & Co., salt in bulk; Anglo-American Provision Company, 250 bags salt; Schweitzer & Beer, 2 cases toys and dolls; H. Channon & Co., 4 coils wire rope; McNeills & Campbell, 4 packages dry goods; A. Magnus, 25 bales hops; B. M. Shurtleff & Co., 65 barrels fish, 25 ½-barrels anchovies, 160 barrels herring; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 681 boxes tin-plate; J. W. Doane & Co., 3,497 packages tea; Fitch & Howland, 294 packages tea. Collections, $8,391.

Correct style opera dress hats, English felts and silks. Knox, the hatter, No. 120 Dearborn street.

ANCHOR LINE.
U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY from NEW YORK for
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Rates of Passage to or from
New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Belfast, Cabins, $45 and $55; Second-Class, $30.
Steerage outward or prepaid, $20.
For Books of Tours, Tickets, or other information,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 70 La Salle-st.

ATLANTIC AND WEST INDIA LINE.
New and Charming Winter Tours.
British, Danish, and French West India Islands, Etc.
ss. BARRACOUTA, sailing Thursday, Dec. 9th, and thereafter.
Stopping a day or more at St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, Trinidad, etc. Superb Passenger Accommodation, Excellent Cuisine, Smoking-Room, Bath-Rooms, etc. Apply to
LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
140 Pearl-st., New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. CO.
American Passenger Line from New York.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara
S. S. BONAVISTA, Saturday, Dec. 4.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, with connections for Montevideo, and way ports.
S. S. ALLIANCA, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
From Newport News, Va., three days later, 7 p. m.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., Agts., 84 Broad-st., N. Y.
R. V. JACKSON, Agt., 10 & 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:45 p m *10:15 a m	* 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m * 2:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	* 4:15 p m *10:30 p m	*10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§10:35 p m * 9:00 p m	§12:45 p m * 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	* 9:00 p m	* 6:50 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	* 9:00 a m	* 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m x 1:45 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m § 3:00 p m § 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m x 1:45 p m * 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 5:50 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	7:30 p m
Waukesha	a 5:00 p m	10:40 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:00 a m	7:30 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3:00 p m	12:55 p m

a Daily. b Except Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 p m

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Alton

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Col. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§10:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 8:45 a m §12:30 p m §11:20 p m	* 7:10 p m § 2:00 p m § 7:00 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued).

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	a 7:05 a m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	a 3:00 p m	a12:45 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 p m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	d 7:05 a m
Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Waukesha	a 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Waukesha	c10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	a 7:00 p m
Racine	b11:30 a m	a12:45 p m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Elgin	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	c10:40 p m	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 3:00 p m a10:30 p m	a 7:05 a m a12:45 p m
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 p m a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m a 2:15 p m
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Des Moines	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m b 4:00 p m
Madison & Janesville	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	a10:30 p m	d 4:05 a m
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 a m	b12:45 p m
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	d 7:05 a m b 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	b 3:00 p m	b 7:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:50 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:50 a m
Aurora & Mendota Express	b 4:30 p m	b 9:35 a m
Rochelle, Rockford, Ottawa & Streator Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:35 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 p m	b10:45 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex	c 9:15 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:45 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:00 p m	d 6:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	a10:30 p m	a12:45 p m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

Sioux City trains leave from and arrive at Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. and Thirty-first-st. and Stewart-av., State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & C. Bluffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	* 4:30 p m	* 9:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peoria Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4:15 p m	§10:50 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	§ 4:15 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	6:50 a m	† 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 p m	* 6:35 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	* 9:10 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	7:05 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*11:00 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 6:50 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 8:00 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	§ 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	
New York & Boston Fast Ex		§ 9:30 p m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:50 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 9:25 p m	* 5:40 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Limited		*10:55 a m

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	*12:40 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:25 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:45 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Forty-third-st., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp	* 3:55 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:00 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd	* 7:45 p m	* 6:55 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Kouts Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	*11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	* 4:20 p m	* 7:35 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 169 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

D and M

Immense Attraction!

The largest manufacturer of Toilet Cases and Fittings in America accepted a proposition from us to take their entire stock at such remarkably low prices that any one desiring a handsome Comb and Brush Set should by no means fail to take advantage of this opportunity to secure the Greatest Bargains ever offered in these goods.

1,000 Comb and Brush Sets, AT $1.10

Fitted with bevel plate mirror, real bristle brush, and dressing comb to match, guaranteed best celluloid fittings, in white, pink, blue, and shell; manufacturer's price, $27.00 per dozen.

300 Misses' Sets, AT $1.25

Pink, blue, and shell, in satin-lined alligator case, three pieces to match, bevel mirror; manufacturer's price, $21.00 per dozen.

500 Extra Large Pure White Sets, AT $1.68

Round, oval, and square mirrors, brushes and combs to match; the handsomest celluloid goods ever made; manufacturer's price, $27.00 per dozen.

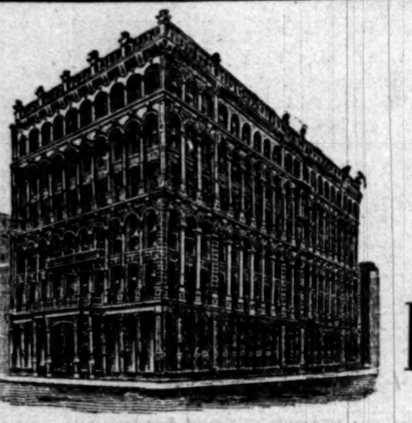
500 Silk Plush Toilet Cases, AT $1.98

Comb, Brush, and Mirror,

Very handsome; cannot be duplicated for $2.75.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING



IS LOW PRICES.

James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

CHRISTMAS RUGS.

15 per cent Discount.

Every fire-place, dining-room, drawing or reception room that is to be adorned with a new Rug this Christmas, can be better supplied now than later on. To please those who desire to make presents, and in sympathy with those who HAVE TO, we shall offer Thursday morning from our Carpet rooms on our fourth floor,

600 DOMESTIC RUGS

Of the best possible selections, combinations of colors, and newest designs. The prices run from 75 cents each to $50.00. Also 400 EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL RUGS, in choice and appropriate combinations, with prices from $4.00 to $150.00, all at a

DISCOUNT OF 15 PER CENT

From the face of the bill. Early selections are now in order.

Over 200,000 Volumes Zigzag Journeys Sold.

NEW VOLUME, 1886.

Zigzag Journeys
IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

In which the Zigzag Club visit the Southern States, Florida, Havana, Nassau, and the Isthmus of Panama, with romantic stories of the early voyagers and discoverers of the American Continent. Fully illustrated.

PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED:

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ACADIA AND NEW FRANCE.
NORTHERN LANDS.
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Each 1 vol., small quarto, illuminated board covers	$1.75
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For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston, Mass.

NEW SOFA BED
Call and examine it.
C. H. Hildreth & Co
221 & 223 State-St.

DOUBLE TRADE MARK
ANCHOR BRAND
LINEN COLLARS

Are made with the New Patent Seamless Fold. They outwear two collars made in the old way. Ask your dealer for them, and take no other until you have tested them.

Four Ply Pure Linen. Over 100 Styles.

DOUBLE ANCHOR BRAND
HEIGHTH 1 5/8 IN
COLOSSE
PAT. SEAMLESS FOLD.

Latest Styles AT Popular Prices.

See that they have Anchor Trade-Mark on them.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Catalogues and Prices can be had of your dealer or the manufacturers, BEIERMEISTER & SPICER, Troy, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill.

BAKER'S
BREAKFAST
COCOA.

DELICIOUS……………………NOURISHING.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Costing Less than One Cent a Cup.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO……..Dorchester, Mass.

DRUNKENNESS

Or the Liquor Habit Can Be Cured Without the Knowledge of Patient by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It INSTANTLY destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. Can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with NEVER-FAILING results. Thousands have been cured who today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Indorsed by everybody but saloon-keepers.

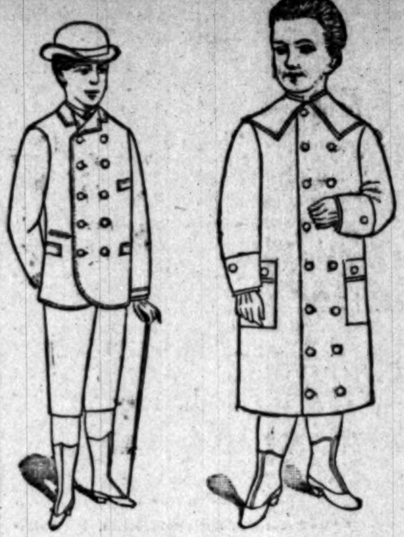
For sale by BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st., or WM. M. DALE, corner Clark and Madison-sts., and at Lee's Drug Stores. Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS, Chicago. Call or write for circular.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

ELECTRIC BELT

And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet.

DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.



HAPPY BOYS.

Ask those who have one of Wilde's Flannel-Lined Blue Chinchilla Skating Coats, $4.50. Boys' handsome Reefers, $7. Boys' cassimere-lined Skating Coats, $10, ages 10 to 17. Boys' all-wool Cassimere Overcoats, worth $10, for $7. These are the right kind of Christmas presents. Don't you think so?

Sixty-nine styles of Children's Overcoats, ages 2½ to 8 years, we have, and like to show them.

Child's Overcoats, quite stylish, $4 and $5.

Child's Overcoats, a choice variety, novel designs, $8.

Child's Overcoats, gems of fashion and elegant work, $10.

Boys' Blue Dress Corduroy Suits, $5 and $7.

Boys' Blue Velvet, rich and handsome, $10.

Child's Velvet Kilt Suits, $9.

Child's Norfolk Jersey Kilts, $7.50.

Boys' new London Cape Overcoats, $12.

Boys' Blue Tricot Dress Suits, ages 12 to 17 years, $12.

Child's Worsted Blouse Dress Suits, $6. A $10 Cassimere Blouse Suit for $6.50.

Men's All-Silk Mouse, Library, Study, or Smoking Coats, $6.

Go to every clothing house in Chicago, then come to us, and we will show you styles, shapes, designs, and patterns that are entirely new and different than any others you can find.

We make a specialty of Boys' and Children's Clothing. Our Boys' Salesroom contains 6,996 square feet, an immense big store, nearly 70 feet wide by about 110 feet deep. Lots of good-natured salesmen to serve you. No other kind employed at

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED……..……..Manager

A CARD.

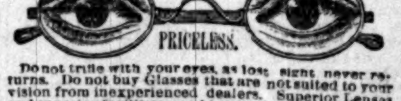
Many ladies are now making out their lists for Christmas and the Holidays. We are laying aside goods for a large number who know that during the Holiday Week it will be impossible for them to get the full attention that they can at the present time. We are pleased to set aside goods and have them engraved now, and respectfully ask all who contemplate making Christmas purchases from us to call as early as possible and make their selections.

Respectfully,

N. MATSON & CO.
JEWELERS,
State and Monroe-sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

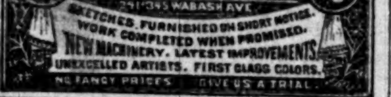


Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain. Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TELEPHONE NO. 478.
ORCUTT-KILLICK LITHOGRAPHING CO.
241-345 WABASH AVE.
SKETCHES FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
WORK COMPLETED WHEN PROMISED.
NEW MACHINERY. LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
UNEXCELLED ARTISTS. FIRST CLASS COLORS.
NO FANCY PRICES. GIVE US A TRIAL.

TRELEAVEN AND COE



65 State St. Central Music Hall

$1.50 TO $2.50 Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10.

Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

REAL ESTATE
AND
Personal Property Taxes

Of the Town of South Chicago, for the year 1886, are now due and payable at my office, No. 158 Washington-st.

FRANK GILBERT, Collector.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

To the Vienna and Paris Goods (shown in hundreds of feet of show cases, in our second north aisle, main floor) we especially call your attention—as being most suitable for Christmas Presents—as being of the finest qualities, and as being very low in prices (when this fine quality is considered).

Vases,
Writing Sets,
Candle Sticks,
Inkstands,
Call Bells,
Calendars,
Jewel Cases,
Manicure Sets,
Unique Picture Frames,
Thermometers,
Card Receivers,
Tourists' Cases,
Oddly Framed Mirrors,
Perfume Sets,
Paper Weights,
Powder Boxes,
Card Cases,
Ivory Salad Sets,
&c., &c., &c.

The very many other departments of our Retail House all contribute toward making it pre-eminently "Christmas Headquarters" for all Chicago, and an item of interest which we are printing in italics is "*The Extreme Lowness in Price of All Articles on Sale.*"

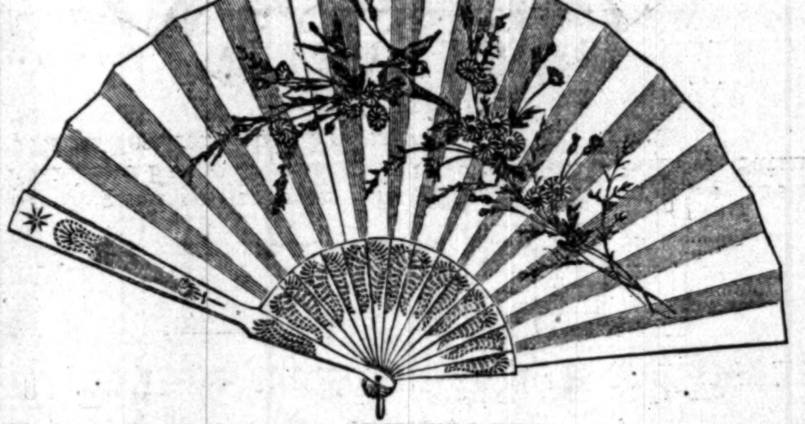
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

APRONS

Displayed in Great Variety on our Second Floor—ranging in price from 25c to $5.00 each. AN EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

"THE FAIR"
OFFERS
An Entire Sample Line of Paris and Vienna
FANS!

An original importation. In Bone, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, Pearl, and Fancy Woods in Plain and Hand-Painted Satin, Ostrich Feathers, etc. Prices vary from $1 to $20.



We have divided them in SEVEN LOTS, and will sell them at the following low prices:

65c, $1.35, $1.85, $2.85, $3.85, $4.85, and $7.35 Each.

This is the Cheapest Lot of Opera Fans Ever Offered in Chicago.

There is only one of a kind and ten thousand in number. An early call will give you first choice.

"THE FAIR,"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

TO
HYDRAULIC ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS!
Proposals Wanted.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Muskegon, Michigan, will receive until 12 o'clock noon of the 12th day of January, 1887, competitive plans and specifications for a system of water works sufficient for the supply of good, pure water to the amount of five millions (5,000,000) gallons per day of twenty-four hours, and sealed proposals for the construction of necessary works, the supply of necessary mains, valves, specials, etc.

The supply and putting up of pumping machinery of two million (2,000,000) gallons capacity and the removal of the old pumping machinery to the new station, and the furnishing of all necessary mains, valves, specials, etc.

Said plans and specifications and said proposals for the construction of said works and all necessary work incident thereto to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners, Muskegon, Michigan, and marked: "Plans and specifications for a system of water works for the City of Muskegon and proposals for the construction of the same."

All necessary information can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Water Works at his office in the City-Hall.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) as a guarantee of the bidder's good faith, conditioned that he will enter upon and complete the work in case his proposal be accepted.

The Board of Water Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

JOHN HULST,
Clerk of Water Board.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE } OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, December 31, 1886, for the purchase of all or any portion of Bonds of said city, dating January 1, 1887, and amounting to seven hundred thousand ($700,000) dollars, in denominations of $100 and $1,000 (at the option of the purchaser), payable thirty (30) years from this date, with interest at five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. These Bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, approved November 25, 1885, and their legality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court (the last court of resort) of the State. They are issued for the construction of Water Works for said city, and will be delivered as money is needed for such works, the purchaser paying the accumulated interest in addition to purchase price. It is probable that $450,000 will be required on or before the 1st of July, 1887, and the balance on or before the 1st of January, 1888. Thirty days' notice for call upon the purchaser for money will be given. The bonds, principal and interest, are payable in United States gold coin, in said City of Portland, and are exempt from State, county, or municipal taxation. The proposals will be indorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Bonds," and be addressed to "Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon." The right to reject bids is reserved.

For further particulars apply to either of the following: Philip C. Schuyler, Clerk, Portland, Oregon; The Chemical National Bank, New York; The Shawmut National Bank, Boston; The Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; The Bank of California, San Francisco.

By order of the Water Committee.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Clerk.

Portland, Oregon, November 23, 1886.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

TURKISH RUGS.

Auction Sale!
ISKENDER BEY'S
Magnificent Collection!

An entirely new importation,
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

Today (Thursday) at 11 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. and Tomorrow (Friday) at same hours.

Rugs, Carpets, and Embroideries

Will be sold without reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of stock of goods at Michigan City, Indiana. The undersigned, Sheriff of La Porte County, Indiana, pursuant to an order of the La Porte Circuit Court, will offer at public sale at the late place of business of H. Meyer & Co., at Michigan City, Indiana, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1886, the stock of dry goods and clothing, hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, trunks and valises, notions, store furniture and fixtures. Said stock will be sold in bulk, in lots—that is to say, all the coats, pants, and vests in one lot; all the dry goods and ladies' furnishing goods and underwear in one lot; all the hats and caps in one lot; all the gentlemen's underwear and furnishing goods and notions in one lot; all the trunks and valises in one lot; the safe, store furniture, and fixtures in one lot, or sold separately, at Sheriff's discretion; all other articles not above mentioned in one lot. Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase price cash in hand, one-third in forty-five days, one-third in ninety days, the purchaser to give his note for different payments, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with attorney's fees, with 6 per cent interest, with approved security.

An inspection of the above stock and appraisement of the same can be had by inquiring of the undersigned.

ALFRED F. EARL, Sheriff.
By JOHN R. WEAVER, Deputy.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
Clark and Madison-sts.

Sterling Silver, choice sets and pieces. Fancy and Plain Clocks, Gold Frame Eyeglasses and Spectacles, Diamonds, Watches, &c., in great variety.

No trouble to show goods. Open evenings.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

An Unexcelled Assortment of

Fur Garments and Fur Articles

At prices, qualities considered, UNAPPROACHABLE.

Sealskin Sacques, Jackets, and Dolmans.
Astrakhan Coats.
Mink Sacques of Extra Qualities.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS.

Handsome Outsides, with Linings of Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Hamster, etc.

Muffs, Boas, Collars, Gloves, Mufflers,

In Large Variety.

MATS AND RUGS.

Choice Specimens of LION, TIGER, LEOPARD, and BEAR SKINS.

Carriage and Sleigh Robes.

All qualities, in Bear, Beaver, Fox, Raccoon, and Goat.

COMPARISON AND INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Special Sale
OF
Bedspreads and Shams,

Ecru and White.

Nottingham Lace Sets
AT
$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.25, and $4.00.
Worth One-Half More.

Guipure d'Art Bed Sets
FROM
$4.00 TO $10.00.

Antique Bed Sets,
$6.00 TO $40.00.

The Largest Stock and Best Values in the City.

JUST RECEIVED FOR THE

HOLIDAY

Trade. Large invoices of London-made NECKWEAR and SILK UMBRELLAS, which are the choicest ever brought to this market.

We also show very large and attractive varieties of the following named goods, which make appropriate and sensible presents:

Dressing Robes,
Smoking Jackets,
Silk Handk'fs,
Initial Handk'fs,
Silk Suspenders,
Silk Mufflers,
Silk Wristlets,
Dress Gloves,
Street Gloves,
Driving Gloves.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

$25.

We will make to order an Elegant Overcoat of Fine Chinchilla, Kersey or Melton, in all colors. First-class linings, Silk Sleeves, Silk Velvet Collars. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Davis Bros., Tailors,
48 South Clark Street.

Christmas Presents!

OPERA GLASSES.
GOLD SPECTACLES.

LOUIS BOERLIN……..OPTICIAN,
157 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.

Cloaks.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS

And RECENT PURCHASES gives us the opportunity of offering Very Desirable Garments Much Under Value.

Seal Plush Wraps,
Quilted satin linings, ball fringe,
$20.00.
Regular value, $31.50.

250 Plain Beaver and Boucle Cloth
Newmarkets,
56 inches long, satin-faced, plain, and with Hoods, at
$10, $12, $15, $18, and $20.
Former prices $15, $19.50, $23, $28, and $30.

100 Seal Plush Sacques
42 inches deep, quilted satin linings and real Seal loops,
$22.00.
Reduced from $29.50.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
A LAND OF PERPETUAL SUMMER.
S. S. Morton, Prop. and Manager.
OPEN FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY.

New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Steamers leave Pier 17, East River, every alternate THURSDAY for Nassau. Elegant iron steamer Palatka makes regular weekly trips from Jacksonville, Fla., to Nassau and Havana during January, February, March, and April.

J. E. WARD & CO., or R. W. PARSONS,
113 Wall St., New York.
New York address, Jas. Lidgerwood, 835 Broadway.

BERMUDA,
The most delightful winter resort in the world.
HAMILTON HOTEL,

Having been enlarged the past summer by the addition of 87 rooms, greatly improved, and put in the most perfect order, will open for the accommodation of guests Dec. 20, 1886. It is the largest and most elegant building in the City of Hamilton; all modern conveniences. The islands are entirely free from malaria, frost, and fog. Temperature during the winter, 65° to 80°. For further information send for circulars.

WALTER AIKEN, Proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

A beautiful Hotel, entirely refurnished, under the management of Mr. S. E. Bates of the Continental Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

PENSACOLA

Is noted for its mild climate, beautiful bay, fine sailing, fishing, and hunting. It now offers peculiar advantages to visitors.

Rates $3 per day; special terms for the season.

S. E. BATES.

THE PINEY WOODS HOTEL,
THOMASVILLE, GA.
EDWARD A. GILLETT, Manager.
OPENS DEC. 29, 1886.
THE PARADISE OF WINTER RESORTS.
Send for descriptive circular.
M. A. BOWER.

ICE FOR SALE.

Bids will be received at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners until 4 o'clock p. m. Monday, Dec. 13, 1886, for the ice in the new lake in Humboldt Park, old lake in Garfield Park, and old lake in Douglas Park. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the bid. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

WEST CHICAGO PARK COMMISSIONERS,
CUTHBERT McARTHUR, Secretary,
182 Washington Boulevard.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNES' Celebrated Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing at low prices. 148 STATE-ST.

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

"They Say."

"They say!" Ah! well, suppose they do,
Does that confirm the story true?
Gossip, alas! is something bought
By winning speeches all untaught.
Why count ourselves among the they
Who whisper what they dare not say?

"They say!" Must we the tale rehearse,
Thus helping to make matters worse?
To none can benefit accrue
Repeating what may be untrue,
And, surely, 'tis a noble plan
To speak of all the good we can.

"They say!" Well, if it's really so,
Why need we tell a tale of wo?
Will it one single wrong redress,
Or make the pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin no more"?

In fact, we all should look within,
Where we will find the greatest sin,
And watch, lest in temptation's hour
We, too, should fall beneath its power.
Pity the frail, weep o'er their fall,
And speak of good, or not at all.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Nothing.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me what is so wonderful about eating thirty quail in thirty days? J. HALL.

A Challenge.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Twelfth Ward has given the taxpayers such statesmen as Albright and Van Pelt for the County Board and Hull and Campbell for the Council. If any other strong Republican wards can show a record to beat this let them step to the front without delay. "Full many a gem of purest ray serene," etc. TWELFTH WARD.

No.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please inform me whether there has been any legislation on the part of Congress designating the Department of State as "the Foreign Office," or the Secretary of State as "the head of the Foreign Ministry," or the "Minister of Foreign Affairs"? I find these terms habitually employed by one of your contemporaries, and to me it sounds a little too much Hinglish, you know. H.

"Faust's" First Appearance in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You are usually so correct in all statements relating to musical performances that it would be presumptuous to undertake to correct you as a general thing, but when you state, as you do this morning, that "Faust" was first given here with Frederici and Hermanns I must beg leave to state that you are mistaken. The opera was first given here a short time before by Grau's Italian company, with Mme. Vera Lorini as Marguerite and Sig. Morelli as Mephistopheles. I think you will find that the documents will carry out my assertion. OPERA.

[The correspondent is right; Grau's company gave "Faust" at McVicker's Theatre, for the first time, May 11, 1864, and it was not until 1865 that it was performed by the German company.]

Mr. Harvey Makes an Explanation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In an item in your issue today you say: "The charges in Harvey's case were to the effect that he fleeced the very men whom he should have protected at all hazards. These men were the men who went to him and confessed their inability to judge the market, and, placing in his hands a roll of bills, simply instructed him to invest, his own judgment to govern in the matter of buying and selling."

There were no charges even tending to implicate me in any such a state of facts. I was not charged with defrauding or cheating my customers and no one of the many men with whom I have had dealings as customers or otherwise ever made or intimated such charge. It was complained that I had violated the rule of the Board of Trade by making cross trades and it was for that offense that I was suspended. There was no pretense on the part of the prosecution that I had defrauded any customer by such transaction. The offense was a mere technical violation of the rule, and no matter how unfair the judgment of the directors may be to me there is no appeal from their decision, and I am compelled to submit to it. The statements in THE TRIBUNE are without foundation, and do me great injustice. W. R. HARVEY.

The Turpentine Remedy for Diphtheria.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I come to the rescue and denounce "Medicus," while I sustain in part THE TRIBUNE in reference to its article on Oleum Terebinthinæ, or, in common parlance, oil of turpentine, as a remedy for diphtheria. Why this valuable remedy should have passed into such disrepute among the medical fraternity has often been to me an unanswered question. Whatever one may say in regard to it in my own person I have thoroughly tested its merits. I took within twelve hours a tablespoon overflowing full of white pine pitch—which is a concentration of oil of turpentine—mixed with sugar, with the happiest of effects. That it does serve to loosen the toughest of mucus formations I am not afraid to assert. There are a great many humbugs in the world of medicine, and the reason so many of them go unchallenged is because so many persons had rather be humbugged than to be told the actual truths. But the gullibility of the mass of mind is no greater than the empiricisms of the mass of medical practice. Turpentine in all its forms has always been used with beneficial results both externally and internally. As far back as the time of Galen it was used as the base of most liniments. If it is such a deadly poison why has not some one found it out long ere this? But, candidly, one tablespoonful is a much larger dose than is necessary. A smaller dose will accomplish more. It should be drops instead of tablespoonfuls, and small doses may be repeated. Still it is a mooted question whether a tablespoonful of the oil of turpentine will cause death. H. I. B.

More Extracts from Carlyle's Letters.

There is a pleasant surprise in some earlier letters of Thomas Carlyle. They are furnished by his niece, and edited by Prof. Norton. A good deal of the sand seems to be cut from under Froude. Of the letters to and from Miss Welsh, Carlyle wrote: "My strict command now is, 'Burn them if ever found.' Let no third party read them; let no *printing* of them, or any part of them, be ever thought of by those who love me."

This seems to have been pretty clear, but Froude made another meaning out of some other manuscript.

Froude had it that Mrs. Carlyle had been intensely in love with Edward Irving. Here it is quoted that she wrote in 1824, two years before her marriage: "What an idiot I was for ever thinking that man so estimable!"

The question whether she ever cared anything about Carlyle is settled nicely by this passage, written the year before she married him:

> I owe you much; feelings and sentiments that ennoble my character, that give dignity, interest, and enjoyment to my life. In return I can only love you, and that I do from the bottom of my heart.

Froude says she soon saw her husband was intensely selfish. She says:

> I think you nothing but what is noble and wise. It is now five years since we first met—five blessed years! During that period my opinion of you has never wavered, but you are deliberately rising to a higher and higher degree of regard.

Here is found Carlyle's view of Napoleon in 1822:

> O'Meara's work presents your favorit under somewhat of a new aspect: it has increased my respect for Napoleon and my indignation against his Bojo. Since the days of Promethus Vinctus I recollect of no spectacle more moving and sublime than that of this great man in his dreary prison-house, given over to the very scum of the species to be tormented by every sort of indignity which his heart most revolts against—captive, sick, despised, forsaken—yet rising above it all by the stern force of his own unconquerable spirit, and hurling back upon his mean oppressors the ignominy they strove to load him with. I declare I could almost love the man. His native sense of honesty, the rude, genuine strength of his intellect, his lively fancy, his sardonic humor, must have rendered him a most original and interesting companion. He might have been among the first writers of his age if he had not chosen to be the very first conqueror of any age. Nor is this gigantic character without his touches of human affection—his simple attachments, his little tastes and kindly predilections—which enhance the respect of meaner mortals by uniting it with their love. I do not even believe him to have been a very wicked man. Mrs. Buller likes Napoleon even better than you do—made a pilgrimage to his grave, stole sprigs of willow from it, etc., and called him the greatest of men in the presence of Mr. Croker himself.

Six years earlier he writes as follows of Napoleon to his friend Mitchell:

> Were I disposed to moralize, there is before me the finest field that ever opened to the eye of mortal man. Nap, the mighty, who but a few months ago made the sovereigns of Europe tremble at his nod: who has trampled on thrones, and scepters, and Kings, and priests, and principalities, and Powers, and carried ruin, and havoc, and blood, and fire from Gibraltar to Archangel—Nap, the mighty, is—gone to pot!

RIDDLEBERGER'S MAD UP.

A Row Over a Page—Threats to Turn Over the Senate to the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—[New York *World*.]—Senator Riddleberger of Virginia is on the warpath. He had a lively altercation with Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday of the Senate today, and if he carries out his threat made tonight will offer a resolution in the open Senate tomorrow calling for an investigation of Mr. Canaday upon charges of conduct unbecoming a Senate official and a gentleman. Senator Riddleberger is so outraged and incensed against Canaday that he vows he will vote to dispossess him of his office after the 4th of next March if the Senate does not reprimand or punish him. As the Senate will be a tie after the 4th of next March if Harrison is beaten for reëlection in Indiana and Sewell in New Jersey, standing, as it would then, thirty-eight Republicans to thirty-eight Democrats, Mr. Riddleberger will have it absolutely in his power, by voting with the Democrats, to oust Canaday, and to secure, if he pleases, the reorganization of the Senate and its committees. Mr. Riddleberger's threat shows what possibilities of power he may have when the change of a single vote will decide any partisan proposition or project which may come up.

The occasion of the Senator's quarrel with Canaday is a funny story of double dealing upon the part of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It should be premised, in the first place, that the two Virginia Senators are on bare speaking terms and bitterly opposed to each other. Senator Riddleberger charges that Mr. Canaday is guilty of deception and falsehood in the appointment of a Virginia boy to one of the pageships in the Senate. The story of this appointment, as given by the Senator himself, is as follows: Two or three years ago the Sergeant-at-Arms gave to Senator Riddleberger the appointment of one page. This page recently arrived at the age of 16, the limit beyond which boys cannot be employed as pages in the Senate. This occasioned his retirement and a vacancy. Senator Riddleberger felt that the vacancy belonged to him. He called today, just before the adjournment of the Senate, at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the purpose of giving him the name of the boy he wanted appointed. Mr. Canaday greeted the Virginia Senator with great cordiality, and expressed his readiness to please the Senator if possible. Mr. Riddleberger named a boy from Page County, near the Senator's residence. His name is Zirkle. When Mr. Riddleberger mentioned the name of his candidate, Canaday, with great earnestness replied: "Certainly, Senator; I will appoint him at once. You can immediately notify the boy and his parents of his appointment."

Mr. Riddleberger left the office, going directly to his committee room, where he found a group of Virginia friends. He told them of Zirkle's appointment, and was astounded to hear that Senator Mahone had secured from Canaday an appointment for Zirkle, and that the boy was then in the Capitol at work.

"What," roared Riddleberger, jumping to his feet, "have I been humbugged and bedeviled in that way?" He burst into a passion of rage and rushed back to the Sergeant-at-Arms' office, where he spent some time in giving Mr. Canaday a good, plain Virginia opinion of his conduct, interspersed with the most variegated threats of what he would do to punish him for his duplicity. The Senator told his friends afterward that he would introduce a resolution of investigation.

BURN THE INFECTED SHEDS.

They Ought Not to Be Used Again for Stabling Cattle.

ATKINSON, Henry Co., Ill., Dec. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I learn on good authority that the proprietors of Shufeldt's Distillery, or certain cattlemen who wish to use their still-slops, propose to the Cattle Commissioners of this State to put in a fresh lot of cattle into those same sheds "after disinfecting them," and feed and fatten the cattle for the general market, "at their own risk"—that is, the risk of the cattle-owners. I also learn that the commission refuse them permission until or unless the Attorney General of the State shall first give a legal opinion that the authorities of the State in so doing do not render themselves or the State liable by such permission. If this is done who will believe thereafter that there is or has been any pleuro-pneumonia of the contagious or foreign sort around the City of Chicago? The *Drovers' Journal* has stoutly taken the negative all along. Who will not join that paper in the laugh if such permission is granted? I am not going into a discussion of the proposition as to whether or not it is right to feed still-slops to animals for milk or food at all. I leave that proposition to the politico-medical fraternity, headed by Dr. Rauch and Dr. De Wolf. If still-slops are to be fed there is a plain, safe, and humane way of doing it. It is cruel, it is barbarous and unprofitable to crowd the poor beasts into pent-up stanchions and sheds, and what is more there is no need of it. Burn up the old sheds. Burn them to the ground. No one will in the future knowingly purchase a pound of beef for food that has come from one of those infected sheds, I care not how much they are cleaned up. Burn them down. Take your new lot of cattle and turn them loose into suitable yards on clean ground where no infection has been.

But the answer will come, "That won't do, the cattle will gore themselves and kill each other." I know it, and that is the reason I write. Dehorn the cattle and you have prevented the possibility of injury. When almost the entire agricultural press of the land, cattle and secular; when such papers as the *Live Stock Journal*, and those of Bloomington, Omaha, and many other places, and such men as Mr. Heath of Lafayette, Ind., who has a thousand Hereford cattle, and Samuel Dysart and Simon Elliott of our Board of Agriculture, are in favor of dehorning cattle—when many hundreds of men—cattlemen all over the north trail—are now adopting this practice and find it humane and profitable, there is no excuse for longer delaying it where the absolute necessity of more exercise and more air is so apparent as in the case of these stables at the distilleries. For years I have, pro bono publico, fathered and persistently followed out this practice, have proved it humane and profitable, and I am willing at any time to post the distillery men so that they can successfully apply it. H. H. HAAFF.

A Widower Only Eight Days.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 7.—[Special.]—There was a flurry of excitement in St. George's, the fashionable Episcopal church in this city, last evening, when James Greenfield, the sexton, who only eight days before had buried his second wife, walked into church with Miss Davies, a blushing young woman of some 20 summers, leaning on his arm, whom he married. The bride had been engaged by Greenfield, who is an old army pensioner, over 70 years of age, to nurse his wife during her illness. This she did faithfully, although she did not prevent her patient from dying. The funeral over, Miss Davies demanded the money due her for attendance, $10 for nursing and $5 for laying the deceased woman out. The heartbroken widower had no funds to meet the demand made upon him, and he appealed in vain to the members of the congregation, who thought him well able to pay the bill himself. Returning to his desolate home Greenfield found that Miss Davies had installed herself there until the bill was settled. The matter was amicably talked over, and finally a compromise was effected. Greenfield promised to marry the charming young nurse on her signing a receipt in full of all demands that she might have against him. Within eight days Greenfield was transformed from a grief-stricken widower into a weather-beaten bridegroom.

Grottkau Had the Foreman.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—The first ballot for Grottkau, the Anarchist, stood five for acquittal, two blanks, and five for guilty; the second gave seven for guilty; and then several other ballots were cast, six for guilty and six for acquittal. The fifteenth ballot gave five for guilty and seven for not guilty, and thus they stood up to the forty-fifth ballot. The foreman is an avowed Socialist and great friend of Grottkau, and was discharged two months ago from his position as purchasing agent at the St. Paul car-shops for his Anarchistic tendencies. This the State was not aware of when the jury was impaneled, and thus the friend of Grottkau slipped in. In all probability the case will be called for trial again next Tuesday. Then District-Attorney Williams hopes to be more in shape with the evidence.

TALKING ABOUT TEXAS.

WHAT AN ENTHUSIASTIC LONE-STAR MAN CLAIMS FOR HIS STATE.

Some Popular Errors Regarding Its Laws, Its People, and Its Practices Corrected—Exaggerations Exploded—The Material and Intellectual Condition of the State—The Texas Capitol Syndicate and Convict Labor—A Great Work of Chicago Capitalists.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Texas has 274,356 square miles. It is larger than all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio combined. If Texas were as densely populated as Massachusetts it would have over 70,000,000 of population—or more than all the inhabitants of the United States and Mexico combined. It is nearer from El Paso to the Pacific coast than it is from El Paso to Galveston; it is nearer from Texarkana, Tex., to Chicago than it is from Texarkana to Brownsville, or to El Paso, Tex. The wealth of Texas has increased with a rapidity which is astonishing to those who are reflective enough to consider its geographical situation, and the vast territory it contains which is wholly inland and devoid of any navigable facilities. In 1870 the population was 818,579—or a little more than the population of Chicago today. Taxable values of every description were scarcely $150,000,000. In 1880, notwithstanding the disastrous period following the War, it had increased to $250,000,000, and the population was 1,591,749. A carefully-prepared estimate puts the present population at not less than 2,850,000, and the Controller's books show that the taxable values have reached about $635,000,000. The State school fund comprises, besides the ad valorem tax of 12½ cents on the $100, $6,000,000 in bonds of State and county (one of the best secured and safest investments in the United States, Texas State bonds being way above the best United States bonds), and 32,000,000 acres of land to be sold on thirty years' time at 5 per cent interest on deferred payments, and to be sold at not less than $2 per acre. The university fund comprises 2,219,906 acres of land, a large portion of which is worth from $6 to $20 per acre, having been located at a very early day, and also $525,000 in bonds, all yielding an annual revenue available each year of about $25,000. This is being added to by lease of lands and interest accruing on sales, etc. Besides this source of wealth each county has 17,712 acres set aside for its own special school fund, thus making one of the most magnificent school funds ever conceived by the mind of man.

Contrary to most of the interested "yarns" told of Texas, it really has an enormous territory that is not fit for cultivation. It is not a vast paradise where only a celestial climate exists and Nature has exhausted other portions of the earth in giving her a domain wholly composed of arable soil and unrivaled and never-failing products. Such stories are neither just to those who seek information nor beneficial to Texas. The editor of THE TRIBUNE in his trip through Texas a few years ago struck it about right when he divided the State into three portions: The Eastern, 75,000 square miles, wholly suited to cotton; the Middle, 100,000 square miles, wholly suited to corn and small grain; and the Western, wholly unreliable on account of the arid and drouthy conditions which prevail. These figures can be improved on so as to make Eastern Texas about 60,000 square miles, rich in soil, which never fails to produce an average crop of cotton and of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables which grow in the ground, besides being a fine fruit country. It is also the great timber country, from which hundreds of millions of feet of lumber are cut. The middle portion, comprising the great rolling prairie section, is wholly suited to corn and all the small grains, besides making large crops of cotton. This strictly grain region is not less than 145,000 square miles in extent.

The portion I have not mentioned, comprising about 65,000 square miles, is what might be called the great "uncertain land," because you can not calculate on even a tolerable average crop of any kind there on account of the liability of dry weather. You can not move a farm to water, but you can move your stock. Hence it is the great grazing grounds, and, to a large extent, it must always remain so, with the exception of some counties along streams which have fertile valleys. Yet nature has placed other sources of wealth in this region than that of agriculture and stock-raising. Minerals or building materials of the very best and most valuable qualities exist in inexhaustible quantities—a fact which means largely increased wealth and manufactures in the years to come.

Texas already has a normal school which is doing as good work as any in the country, a similar institution for colored people which is doing more for them in the way of education than any other State, a mechanical and agricultural college for whites, and a similar one for colored people. This fact will be news to many people—especially to New Englanders. Its university is destined to become renowned, with such men as Prof. Humphreys, whose text books are used in Yale and Harvard; Prof. Halstead, whose mathematical works are used in Princeton, Yale, and other colleges in America and in the University of Edinburg, Scotland; and Prof. Macfarlane, late of the Edinburg University.

On the subject of convict labor a great deal has been said against Texas, especially among the so-called protective labor organizations, in connection with the work on the magnificent new Capitol now being erected by a syndicate composed of such well-known men as Col. Abner Taylor and the Farwell brothers of your city, and Col. A. C. Babcock. The facts about the convicts and the Texas Capitol are these:

Had Col. Taylor and the Farwells employed convicts they would have violated a law of Texas which says that "no convict labor shall ever be employed on any public works or public buildings in this State in any capacity whatever. In the second place, Col. Taylor and the Farwell brothers have never had control of any convicts in Texas, as they have been under control of the State authorities ever since the contract was let, and hence they could not employ them without stealing them. In the third place, they did not ask the State or any one else to let them employ convicts on the new Capitol. In the fourth place, no convict at any time has ever been employed on any part of the work and never will be, even should Col. Taylor and the Farwell brothers desire such a thing. In the fifth place, Col. Taylor and the Farwells offered, both by word of mouth, authoritatively, before the State officials and the press representatives of Texas, and through the public prints of the whole United States, to employ every unemployed skilled stonecutter in the State of Texas at regular wages prevailing for the kind of work performed by such skilled workman as shown by the prices paid on other buildings where they and others had been and were employed. In the sixth place, there are not enough men among all the 2,900 convicts in Texas penitentiaries who are skilled stonecutters to furnish stone for one of the great columns of the new Capitol as fast as it would be needed, let alone on the whole structure. Lastly, Mr. Wilke, the man actually in charge of the construction, is a skilled stonecutter himself, and is opposed, both in principle and as a matter of policy, to employing convicts on that great work. The facts, therefore, are all against this charge of employing convicts.

Of the 2,900 convicts in Texas about 650 are employed at Huntsville in the shops, and make all the clothes and shoes, bedding, etc., used by all the convicts in the State, besides making furniture, wagons, engines, etc. This kind of work is necessary from the standpoint of philanthropy and statesmanship, outside of the question of mere labor, as it serves to teach the convicts some useful trade, thus offering to them every inducement to become useful citizens, and to make a good living when liberated. The vast majority of those so taught in our prisons become honest, good citizens after serving their terms in prison. At Rusk, where are developed the iron industries of East Texas, about 500 convicts are employed, running smelting works, the blast furnaces, getting out wood and burning charcoal, and running the wood, furniture, and blacksmith shops. Without the development of this vast iron interest by the State hundreds who now earn an honest living by their free labor would be without employment. On the State convict farm about 200 are employed in cultivating the place, raising produce for the penitentiaries; and all of the female convicts, numbering about 450, are on a farm and prison kept for them alone. This leaves a balance of about 1,100 or 1,200 who are hired out on railroads, various plantations, etc., and who are well cared for and watched over. They are all well and comfortably clothed, fed on good, wholesome food in abundance, and are as contented as any men could possibly be who are restrained of their liberty.

As for the objections to the system by so-called labor organizations, they deserve no consideration unless they have more foundation than those raised about the convict system in Texas interfering and competing with honest labor. In spite of the liberal offer of the Capitol syndicate to employ every skilled stonecutter in Texas the so-called labor associations hampered the work, hedged the contractor round about with difficulties, ordered strikes, issued circulars in every town, city, and State, and sent them to foreign countries, misrepresenting the work, until they succeeded in preventing thousands of their fellow-citizens who really wish to make an honest living from going to work. The organization leaders know that the contractors of such a job are under heavy bonds to perform the work in such a time, and these ostensible efforts to aid the "poor, down-trodden workmen" are in reality the only methods used by unscrupulous leaders to induce these same contractors to buy them (the leaders) off in order that labor may go ahead on the contract. This is exactly what was attempted in the case of the new Capitol. The contractor, Mr. Wilke, being a skilled mechanic himself, sent to all the papers of the country advertisements for men. These were read in Europe, and idle men came to this country and Texas and were employed to carry on the work. This defeated the ends of those who wished the strife they had occasioned to result in large pay to themselves, and they are at their old tricks again, only on another tack this time. They are now trying to show that these contractors refused to employ American workmen and sent over to import foreign men because they were cheap. This is as untrue as their convict falsehood. The men who came over and those who belong here all receive the same pay, and the pay of the men working on the Texas Capitol averages more than the same class of work pays men in Chicago, or St. Louis, or any other city in this country. Will the revelations of these villanies practiced upon the mass of workmen by their unscrupulous leaders prove lessons of value to those who have heretofore blindly followed? No; not until those organizations are based on a foundation of more solid basis than now. The model for them is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, based on the principle that in order for the workingmen to be able to honestly demand justice at the hands of their employers should an injustice be done, they must in turn give their employers a guarantee that they shall be dealt with justly.

The 3,000,000 acres of fine grazing and farming lands owned by the Messrs. Farwell, Col. Taylor, Col. Babcock, and others, and for which they are to give Texas its great Capitol Building, form the largest single solid body of land owned by one firm in the world. The owners have been the usual target for unscrupulous politicians and habitual grumblers who have not shown sufficient thrift to even own enough land on which to bury themselves when Nature compels them to bless the world by leaving it. They have been accused of becoming aristocratic "land barons," of "buying up huge landed interests, creating a close land monopoly, and shutting poor men out from owning their own homes," with other such popular and false political bosh. The truth is that every acre of that 3,000,000-acre tract belonging to the Capitol syndicate of Texas is for sale in small lots. The syndicate will not sell it in large bodies to any person or corporations, but only to actual settlers, and to such will give about the same inducements as the State of Texas does on its school and university lands—long time and low rates of interest.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

Deadly Effects of the Compounds Substituted for Whisky.

Atlanta Letter in New York *World:* In Georgia a man can scarcely be elected leader in a country school debate until his position on the dry law is made clear. From hustings and from pulpit equally barkeepers have been denounced, and, in the language of a prominent leader, "the doggeries have to go." Well, the doggeries have gone from three-fourths of the State, and the Judges and Sheriffs draw their salaries as usual. When Atlanta, against the votes of her own people, which were outnumbered by votes from the county, went dry, it was held that the danger line had been passed.

The terrible tragedy in which the Hill brothers lost their lives bore evidence that it did not require the opening of licensed barrooms to get liquor. In the room where the ill-fated men lay dead across each other there was found a champagne bottle full of whisky and a white bottle one-third full of alcohol, diluted with a red liquid and flavored. While these men were lying dead in their room their former slave, Scott Hill, was being taken to the city prison, where he died during the day from the effect of liquor. As a commentary upon the "blockade" stuff sold in Atlanta it was stated that Scott Hill had only drank one glass of "domestic" wine! The next day Mr. Charlie Collins, one of the most prominent men in Atlanta, went out driving with a basketful of wine-bottles in the phaeton. He was thrown out of the phaeton, but sustained only a slight bruise on the elbow, yet he died in three hours. "I do not know what caused his death," said his physician, "unless it was the wine he drank, which must have been heavily drugged." Four dead men in two days is a rather bad record.

The fact is that liquor may be had in Atlanta for the asking. There are in the city forty wine-rooms. The wine sold is generally the vilest kind of compound. It is noticeable that it does not begin to affect its victim until about twenty-four hours after taking, and then it doubles him up in quick order. There is a drink sold called agaric, and great is the exciting power thereof. A well-known Prohibitionist was induced to drink a glass of it the other day, and when asked what it was, replied:

"When I used to drink they called it rye whisky."

But a man need not resort to these devices to get bad liquors when he can get good liquor delivered at his door. Such documents, for instance, as the following flood the city:

"BLANK ORDERS!
"FOR PURE OLD GOODS.

"Recognizing the fact that pure spirits are absolutely necessary in the treatment of some diseases, and believing that our efforts to supply the wants of the afflicted will be appreciated, we have made arrangements by which the people of Atlanta can supply themselves with old mellow whiskies and brandies, which we warrant to be pure. We do not rectify. We handle only pure goods from first hands. Blank orders and all necessary information can be had free."

This is but one of a dozen different establishments doing business in the cities contiguous. Owing to the great attention drawn to the jug-trains the liquor-dealers have resorted to various devices. A quart bottle, for instance, is nicely packed in a box marked "shoes," etc. Gentlemen get credit for being thought mindful of their families when seen with one of these deceptive boxes under his arm. It is said, however, that 200 plain jugs were delivered from the freight-offices one day recently. To offset this the Prohibitionists now favor the closing of all places which sell any kind of liquid for beverage, which is in their power to do, and stop the importation of jugs, which will be far more difficult. While 108 counties in Georgia are dry and 12 partially so, with liquor sold under license from the State in only 17, there have been issued by the Federal Revenue Collector 2,288 retail liquor licenses. These licenses relieve the holders from all fear of the United States authorities.

Although 243 illicit distilleries have been seized, there are today not less than 800 in operation, or one illicit still for every 400 voters in the State. Jamaica ginger and numerous medicines, elixirs, bitters, tonics, &c., composed for the most part of distilled spirits, are sold as beverages in the dry counties. Collector Crenshaw has lately instructed his deputies to collect the special revenue tax from druggists who sell these decoctions, but he finds it a difficult thing to draw the line between medicines and beverages. A curious case has been reported from Brooks County, wherein Mr. W. H. Whilden was charged with retailing liquors without a license. His plea was that his wife had picked a few quarts of blackberries, mashed the juice out of them, and made a little blackberry wine, which he sold to sick neighbors and for church purposes. Now he is in jail for it.

Smoking and Heart-Disease.

In a report by Dr. Frantzel of Berlin on immoderate smoking and its effects upon the heart, it is stated that the latter show themselves chiefly by rapid, irregular palpitation of the heart, short breath, languor, sleeplessness, etc. Dr. Frantzel says that if the causes of these complaints are inquired into it is generally found that the patients are great smokers. They may not smoke cigars rich in nicotine, but full-flavored cigars imported from the Havanas. Smoking, as a rule, agrees with persons for many years, perhaps for twenty years and longer, although by degrees cigars of a finer flavor are chosen. But all at once, without any assignable cause, troubles are experienced with the heart, which rapidly increase, and compel the sufferer to call in the help of the medical man. It is strange that persons consuming cigars of ordinary quality, even if they smoke them very largely, rarely are attacked in that way. The excessive use of cigarets has not been known to give rise to similar troubles, although it is the cause of complaints of a different nature. The age at which disturbances of the heart become pronounced varies very much. It is but rare that patients are under 30 years of age; they are mostly between 40 and 60 years old. Persons who are able to smoke full-flavored Havanas continue to do so up to their death. If we look round among the better classes of society, who, it is well known, are the principal consumers of such cigars, it is astonishing to find how many persons with advancing years discontinue smoking. As a rule, affection of the heart has caused them to abjure the weed. In such cases the patient has found the best cure, without consulting the medical man.—*Iron.*

How Interest Accumulates.

In 1849 a deposit of $19 was made in the savings bank at Dover, N. H. It remained in the bank until the other day, when the book was presented and the account closed by the payment of $195.83.

THE ART OF BANQUETING.

DINNER THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF THE DAY.

Lost Arts of the Kitchen—Serving a Pig Boiled on One Side and Roasted on the Other—Delicious Mysteries of the Ancients—Delicate Entrees—How to Cook a Turkey—Jellies and Puddings—The Wassail Bowl of Christmas Revels.

New York *Post:* Meditating upon Dr. Johnson's words, "Dinner is the most important occurrence of the day," and the infinit variety needed for nature's daily food, forces one to regret intensely the destruction by the Moslems of the cook-book of the inimitable Archistratus, that this generation might have been regaled with the treatise of the great Homer of the kitchen. His "Gastrology," an epic poem on good eating, became the creed of all the gastronomes. He found dainties in the flesh of young hawks and a young ass. He fattened snails so successfully that the shells of some contained many quarts of unctuous paste, but the recipe is lost to the world.

An arch-cook of the ancients insinuated that there remained only two pillars of state besides himself of the school of Sinon, one of the great masters of the seasoning art. Sinon applied the elements of all the arts and sciences to this favorit one. Natural philosophy could produce a secret seasoning for a dish; and architecture the art of conducting the smoke out of a chimney, "which," said he, "if ungovernable, makes great difference in the dressing." These cooks of the ancients when called upon to prepare a grand banquet carried their art to a whimsical extreme. They possessed the art of serving a pig boiled on one side and roasted on the other. The most insinuating of persuasives, the softest appeals, the most magnificent bribes, even tears, alike failed to wrest from the cook who offered this delicious feast the marvelous secret; how the animal was stuffed with an olio composed of birds, the yolks of eggs, mixed meats highly spiced, livers of geese, slices of swine fattened on whey and figs, young foxes fed on grapes, tender flesh of kids minced and rolled in fine herbage. Again and again this cook swore by the manes of those who braved the dangers of the plain at Marathon that he would never reveal the secret that year, but notwithstanding the cook was a man, his humanity or cook's nature refused to deprive posterity of this triumph of culinary art. The secret was revealed, and is not too difficult for imitation. The pig, which had been fattened on chestnuts, and meal, and honey, and sweet acorns, was bled to death by a wound under the shoulder, whence, after a copious effusion, the master cook extracted the entrails and washed them with wine. Hanging the animal by the feet, he stuffed down the throat the mixture described. Then covering one-half of the pig with a paste of barley thickened with wine and oil, he put it in a small oven, where it was roasted with infinit care. When the skin was browned he boiled the other side, which was covered by laying it in a vessel of suitable size in boiling water. Then, taking off the paste, the pig was served both boiled and well roasted, floating in rich wine sauce of tunny-fish and crabs, the dregs of wine, white pepper, vinegar, and olives.

Does not the pig of the gentle Elia "pale its ineffectual fires" before this pig? What master modern chef will be first to revive this immortal dish?

The dishes of the ancients had a delicious mystery, provoking tempting expectation. With us a pig is a pig, a roast a roast, like the plot of a novel revealed in the first chapter. Here is a little mystery in the way of the Oriental manner, partly Americanised, of preparing a little kid three months old only. Save the liver and heart for the gravy. Line the inside of the kid with chopped almonds and stoned raisins, then small thin slices of ham, the grated yellow rind and juice of a lemon and orange, some minced sweet marjoram, the crumbled yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, mace, powdered nutmeg, and half a dozen grated crackers. The white, delicate, and delicious flesh is basted with the beaten yolks of four eggs, four tablespoonfuls flour, and the same quantity of purest salad oil. This batter must be thickly basted all over the kid. Make the gravy of the chopped liver and heart, some pieces of lean, fresh meat, salt, pepper, and nutmeg to taste, a dessertspoonful of butter rolled in flour, and just a trifle of onion. Meantime have a clear, white soup boiling gently. Mix a quarter of a pound of butter in a creamy state, then stir in three eggs, and, by degrees, three or four large tablespoonfuls of flour and sufficient salt; make this into what the Germans call "butter-klösslein," or butter bottoms, and let them simmer a quarter of an hour in the soup before serving. Cover with the gravy the bottom of a deep dish or a dish with a raised rim; on this lay the kid, surrounded with the small balls or butter bottoms; surround these again with button mushrooms, but, before serving, brush the kid over with the yelk of eggs beaten up with sherry. The sauce is either orange marmalade or jelly made of wild grapes.

For a delicate little entrée salmon salad may be commended, served in shells, either natural oyster or clam shells, or those made of china. The can of salmon must be boiled twenty minutes before opening it. During this process put in the saucepan on the fire two cups of milk; as it boils take it off, add two teacups of finely-rolled cracker, mix with the milk thoroughly, add a piece of butter the size of a walnut, a saltspoon of pepper, and one of salt. Open the can, remove the bones carefully, stir into the mixture until smooth more rolled cracker, a beaten egg, a tablespoonful at a time; form into egg-shape, cover each with rolled cracker, dip in the egg, then fry in butter a light brown.

Turkey, as the pièce de résistance, offers but small variety in its different modes of cooking. The roasted brazed turkey is a slight change from the boned, roasted, or boiled. For this process peel and wash two onions, one carrot, one turnip; cut them in thin slices, also a little celery, three or four sprigs of parsley, two bay leaves; lay three sheets of white paper on the table, spread on them the vegetables, and pour over two or three tablespoonfuls of oil; the turkey must be trussed as for boiling; cover the breast with thin slices of bacon and lay the back of the bird on the vegetables; cut a few slices of lemon and place on the breast to keep it white; tie the paper round with a stout string, then place it to roast three hours. A variety of sauces or garniture may be served with it, as stewed celery, or cucumbers, oysters, artichokes with a border of mashed potatoes, stewed peas, cauliflower. To stuff the turkey in English fashion add a little grated nutmeg to two pounds of sausage meat, put two tablespoonfuls of chopped onions in a saucepan with a teaspoonful of butter. Cook for two minutes, then add to the sausage meat, also two beaten eggs, a quarter of a pint of white sauce, and fifteen fine roasted chestnuts; add to this the stuffing, not too full for the breast, roast as above, giving half an hour longer for the forcemeat; put a quart of demi-glaze and a large glass of sherry in a stew-pan, reduce it a pint and a half, add fifty button onions previously stewed, and twenty-five roasted chestnuts; the sauce is placed beneath.

One of Joe Miller's famous entrées is stewed game. Roast the bird, prepared and trussed, about four or five minutes, previously dipping it into flour; occasionally dredge flour over while roasting, making the exterior very crisp, keeping it nearly white; in a saucepan put the crumbs of two French rolls with half a pint of milk, a small eschalot, a bay-leaf, an ounce of butter, and a little pepper and salt; let it boil for a few minutes, take out the eschalot and bay-leaf, place a slice of buttered toast on the dish, pour the above over, dress the bird on top and serve.

Claret jelly is a good thing to eat with a roast: Soak an ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water; boil until dissolved; add a bottle of good vin ordinaire, a pot of current jelly, three-quarters of a pound of fine sugar; stir over the fire till dissolved; beat the whites of three eggs, stir them rapidly into the jelly; continue boiling for two minutes, then take it from the fire, let it stand for two minutes, and pass it through the bag. It must be clear and of a pure, fine red.

The regulation plum pudding is well understood. A pleasant change is a cabinet pudding, or an humble accompaniment, yet delicious withal. A plain mold is spread inside with butter, ornament the walls with dried cherries and candied citron; fill the mold with alternate layers of slices of sponge cakes and ratafia of macaroni. Fill up the mold with lemon custard made with eight yelks of eggs, a pint of milk or cream, six ounces of sugar, a tumbler or other glass of brandy, and the grated rind of a lemon. This custard must not be set, but merely mixed together. Steam the pudding in the usual way for about an hour and a half, then serve it with a custard or any made sauce.

Until the middle of the seventeenth century the wassail bowl was found in almost every nobleman's or gentleman's house, and in perpetual requisition during the revels of Christmas. The contents were then spiced wine. It was first used in England during the well-known interview of Vortigene and Rowena. The wassail bowl of these luxurious days offers the strongest contrast. Grate twelve spongecakes, half a pound of macaroons, half a pound of ratafias in a china bowl, and squeeze over them the strained juice of a lemon and an orange; add seven eggs beaten up with a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, a little nutmeg and ground cloves. Pour into an enameled saucepan two bottles of sherry and a glass of old brandy, and a half a pint of cold water; stir till it boils, then pour over the mixture in the bowl, stirring one way all the time. If it fails to thicken, heat it again over the fire and stir until it arrives at the consistency of egg-nogg.

WOMEN OF THE FAR WEST.

How They Work and Vote in Dakota and Montana.

Fort Keogh Letter in Philadelphia *Record:* In all political canvasses out this way, when estimating the number of votes which may be counted upon at the polls, the votes of women are noted, recognized, and sought in every way. The poll-tax, which every voter between 21 and 50 is obliged to pay, whether male or female, is specially for school purposes. As one of the girls puts it: "One of the principles for which the Revolutionary War was fought was that taxation should have representation; and the justice of the principle is as unquestioned today as it was 100 years ago."

As farmers, the ladies are also entitled to the cake. Woman has been typified as a tender vine clinging to the sturdy oak, which is supposed to be emblematic of a strong man. Out here in the free Northwest it is quite the reverse, and every day one can see or hear of examples where the gentler sex prove a supporting oak to the weak tendril, man. A well-known married woman a little west of here, whose husband has been absent nine months out of the twelve looking after horses and rounding up cattle, during the last spring and summer did all alone and unaided her own plowing. When plowing time came this enterprising mother constructed a box on the plow in which to carry her baby, and thus she plowed the furrows. She then proceeded to harrow, plant, and cultivate, and in this way produced a fine crop, which she harvested and packed away by the time the old man came home. This is only one example out of a hundred. Some of the girls in Dakota and Montana have taken to editing newspapers. As a rule, the papers edited by the Territorial girls are a credit to journalism. Miss M. S. Mills has, besides getting out on time the weekly edition of the Hawley *Star*, proved up a preëmption, planted five acres on a tree claim, built a sawmill, and raised the largest cabbage in the county. Her turnips look like veritable cart-wheels, and took the first prize at the agricultural fair. This damsel now has the modest lump of 480 acres in her own right.

The solution of the woman problem seems to be that a woman may do whatever she can. Girls on the prairies of Dakota and Montana are now living alone, in isolated cabins, miles from humanity, and yet are they safer in all respects than in large Eastern cities. These plucky homesteaders spend whole summers alone on their claims, and neither fear nor have cause to fear the least intrusion. Such absolute freedom from all restraint is rarely enjoyed by anybody; but here it is a fact and no mistake. True, it is a little lonesome at times, but then when the girls are in pairs, one can ride, walk, run, saunter, wear old clothes, a sun-bonnet, or hat, can sing, shout, carol, trill, chant in seven octaves, and nobody to complain about it. They are free and light-hearted, of course, and the very picture of rosy health. Most all of them can shoot, and when they do, if necessary, they shoot to kill.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Evans were out to their stock ranch near the mouth of Belt Creek, to look after their cattle. They were on horseback, and, after gathering the animals together and counting them, found that a dozen or so were missing. Mr. Evans then started across Belt Creek, where he had seen a number of head the day before, instructing Mrs. Evans to go back about a mile and take a trail up to the ranch, on the lookout for any missing cattle, deciding on a place where they would meet. She had not proceeded far, however, when she saw in a little basin before her three of their calves and two enormous gray wolves with them, the latter engaged in the pleasant pastime of eating the calves alive. On the impulse of the moment, never thinking of danger, Mrs. Evans lashed up the pony and was soon in the midst of the wolves and their prey. Then she industriously laid about her with her riding-whip, driving the wolves back, although they were snarling mad and exceedingly savage about leaving. The wolves made a dash at her, whereupon the pony shied and nearly unseated the fair equestrian, but she quickly recovered her balance and dashed back at the brutes with such energy and determination that they fled from the field and left the brave woman in absolute possession. Two of the calves died from their injuries that night, and the other one was literally torn to pieces. When it is considered that hunters and cowboys, well armed, sometimes hesitate to attack the ferocious gray wolf on the prairie, it is all the more astonishing to think that one woman, alone and unarmed, would dare to attack and do up two such monsters in such a brilliant style as Mrs. Evans handled her brace of gray customers.

THE LOST BRACELET.

An Audacious Robbery—The Thief Never Discovered.

Home Journal: One evening when Napoleon I. was in all his glory, there was a grand gala production at the Grand Opera. How many reigning Kings and Princes occupied the boxes and balconies it is impossible for me to estimate; the very seats usually occupied by the claqueurs were filled with noblemen.

The Princess Borghese, the beautiful and accomplished Pauline, sparkled and shone in her box, eclipsing all around her by the splendor of her loveliness, as the sun does its satellites by the brilliancy of its rays. On her neck she wore a necklace, the diamonds and massive pearls of which, intertwined and blended with transcendent art, still further enhanced her incomparable brilliancy. When she entered her box there was a murmur of general admiration.

The imperial box opened in its turn and the master of the world appeared, saluted by these Kings and Princes with a formidable cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" It was generally remarked that the Empress seemed unable to take her eyes off her sister-in-law, and appeared to be fascinated, dazzled, like the other occupants of the vast auditorium, with the marvelous brilliancy of the necklace. Suddenly the box of the Princess Borghese opened and a young Major presented himself, wearing the brilliant blue and silver uniform of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor's staff. "Her Majesty, the Empress," said he, bowing low, "admires the wonderful necklace worn by your Imperial Highness, and has expressed the liveliest desire to examine it closer." The beautiful Pauline made a sign to one of her ladies of honor, who unclasped and detached the necklace from the Princess' neck and placed it in the hands of the staff officer. The latter bowed gravely and disappeared. This episode occurred toward the middle of the second act. The entr'acte came and passed away. The third act concluded in its turn. The fourth act came and passed, and the entertainment concluded, yet still the necklace was not returned.

The Princess Borghese took this for a characteristic freak of Marie Louise's. Next day, however, she asked if the necklace had pleased the Empress and whether she had found the setting and arrangement of the jewels to her taste. The Empress was thunderstruck, for she had not seen it and had sent no officer for it as described. Napoleon deigned to mix himself up in the affair. He had the names of all the staff officers on duty the preceding evening ascertained. And then one by one, under some pretext or other, he had them called before his sister. She did not recognize one of them. They summoned the Prince of Otrante, Minister of Police. A long council was held. Everything possible was done, but in vain. The unfortunate Fouché was ready to tear his hair in despair. He set his keenest bloodhounds at work. His best detectives were literally worn off their legs, without result. As to their imperial master, he was literally bubbling over with rage, and was almost on the point of thrashing his Chief of Police. But neither the necklace (which was worth nearly a million) nor the audacious thief was ever seen again.

One Dress for All Occasions.

Baltimore *American:* It would simplify matters wonderfully should the women of America adopt an ancient custom observed in Holland, where it is the ambition of every Dutch lady of high degree to possess a black lace dress. This is carefully worn, and lasts a lifetime, in many cases being handed down from one generation to another. The singular feature of this custom is that no matter what the style of the dress, whether of ancient or modern fashioning, it is perfectly correct to don it upon whatever occasion of state or social entertainment the owner may desire to appear therein. Indeed, no lady's wardrobe is considered complete without this dress, which is made all in one piece. The lady for whom the garment is to be fashioned, having expressed her preference in the matter, patterns are drawn and given to the lacemakers, who then set to work and make it according to directions without a single seam. Such a dress is, of course, expensive at the outset, but once secured is most economical, inasmuch as it is elegant, and, no matter how frequently worn, is always in good taste and admired by the company.

The Latest Gag.

Buffalo *Courier:* If you want to be very new, and at the same time very neat, just take your victim by the coat collar and whisper:

"Say, we don't say chestnut any longer in Buffalo. We've got a new gag."

He will, of course, look disgusted at the turn the conversation is taking, and you hasten to add, "We say 'locomotive.'"

This will change his facial expression to one of surprise, and then you crush him.

"You don't see where that comes in, do you?"

He is irritated by this time, and answers promptly, "No; where?"

The only answer to this last query is, "At the depot," and if your victim doesn't laugh you can.

FOUL PLAY IN NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTING FOR SOME MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Women in Rags Who Lead Men to Almost Certain Death—Why So Many Persons Are Reported Missing and Why Bodies Are Found in the River—The Deadly Dives and Those Who Work Them—A Life Saved by a Walking Stick.

New York *Mail and Express:* "What becomes of the people who are reported as missing?" an old detective was asked by a *Mail and Express* reporter yesterday at police headquarters.

"Well, that is a hard question to answer. Some leave the country to escape their families and others are killed in dives about the city."

"Do many return after several years?"

"Yes, I have known cases where people have been missing for twenty years, where their wives have maried again, and they have returned to surprise much more than delight those who at first mourned their loss. How some people disappear was explained to me several years ago in a case which never became public. A young man, who was studying for the clergy, was standing one night in front of Wallack's Theatre, waiting for the time when the performance should begin, when a young girl, shivering in a thin dress and a shawl, which scarcely covered her shoulders, touched him on the arm and begged him for God's sake to give her some money, as her mother was starving, and she had no means by which to obtain food for her. The gentleman told the girl that it was against a rule he had made ever to give money to people on the street. The girl looked at him with a pitiful expression and begged him, if he did not believe her story, to come to the house where she lived, which was not far away, and see for himself if the story she had told him of the starvation and want of her family was not true. Touched by the girl's pathetic look, the young man decided to follow her. She took him around the corner of Thirteenth street, nearly to Avenue A, to a house with no blinds in the windows, with shutters tumbling from their fastenings, and with a battered front door. She took him up one flight of stairs to a room which was utterly bare of furniture, except one broken-down bed, which stood in a corner. On a mantel-piece sputtered a tallow candle, which only gave light enough to show the deep darkness of the corners.

"She told him she would go into the next room and tell her mother that a kind stranger had come to see her. While she was going she asked him to sit on the bed, which was the only seat she had to offer. The young man, horrified at such poverty, and never thinking of any evil results to himself, seated himself on the edge of the bed. Scarcely had he done so when two arms reached out from under it and siezed him by the legs. With all his force he could not keep himself from being dragged under. He threw himself back and attempted to grasp the edge of the bed, but in the position in which he was he could do nothing. Slowly but surely he felt himself dragged downwards by the powerful arms. As his hand slipped from one hold in the bed to the other they happened to touch the heavy walking-stick which he carried. As a last resort he seized the cane and with all his strength thrust it under the bed. The heavy iron ferule with which the end of the cane was loaded came in contact with something soft. A horrible curse filled the room. With desperate energy the young man again and again thrust the cane into the darkness under the bed. Slowly the vise-like grip of the hands which held his legs relaxed. He made one final and desperate effort and found himself free. He rushed down stairs and from the house. When he reached the corner he thought that, disheveled and hatless as he was, it was impossible for him to go home. Seeing a policeman on the next block he went to him and told him of the experience he had had. The officer laughed at him and insinuated that he had better go home and take nothing more to drink. But when he found the young man was really in earnest he called for help and at once returned to the house which the young man pointed out as the one in which he had been assaulted. When they knocked at the door it was opened by a man who had every appearance of just having been awakened from a sound sleep. The young man insisted on going up-stairs, and followed by the police, he rushed up and into the room which he had lately left. In it there was nothing that he could recognize or identify. A carpet covered the floor, pictures were hanging on the walls, a piano stood in one corner, and everything looked as if it had been recently occupied by a woman of refined tastes. The young man was astounded by the change and tried to explain that he must have got into the wrong house. The police returned to their original theory that the young man had been drinking and again advised him to go home.

"There is no question in my mind that if the young man had not been successful in breaking away from the grip of the man who held him from under the bed another unknown body with nothing to identify it would have been found floating in the river and would have been buried in potter's field, unknown and uncared for, while another one of the mysterious disappearances which so often thrill the New York public would have had its nine days' run of wonder and then have been forgotten."

"Did you ever hear anything more of this case?"

"Yes. Only a few days ago the same young man who had told me of his experience of four years ago met me, and I asked him if he had ever, while wandering through the streets of New York, seen anybody whom he could recognize as the poorly-clad girl who had led him into the house. Once, he said, only a few weeks ago, while walking up Broadway, he had seen a girl beautifully dressed, and with every appearance of wealth about her, but with the same unmistakable pathetic look in her eyes. He started when he saw her, and he thought that an imperceptible change came over her face. With her was a man, handsome, well dressed, but with a horribly scarred forehead. Deep grooves ran from the edge of his hat down into one eye, which was evidently a glass one. The couple passed him, and with them passed the last vestige of an incident which nearly cost the young man his life and the city one of its ablest clergymen. I could recall a dozen other instances," said the old detective, "of men who have not been so lucky in escaping the traps that were laid for them. I have no doubt that the young Yale divinity student whose body was found some three months ago floating in the river met his death in much the same way as the young man whose story I have told you, and that the rough clothes in which he was found were put on him after his death. I know of a dozen other cases of people who have been caught in such traps in New York. Come round again some time and I'll tell you about them."

The Great Question in Washington.

Washington Letter: Society has learned that in her school-days Mrs. Cleveland was very fond of dancing, and it is known that in the trousseau that she brought from Paris there were several ball dresses of dancing length. The great question now is whether Mrs. Cleveland will dance this winter, and where. For precedents one has go back to the days of Harriet Lane, for the most that Mrs. Lincoln or Mrs. Grant ever did was to walk through an official quadrille on rare occasions, and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. McElroy did not even do that. Since his marriage the President has broken through his strict rule of not accepting dinners from any but the Cabinet families, as he has dined with Commissioner Webb and would have dined with Mr. George Bancroft but for the death of ex-President Arthur the same day. From this it is argued that Mrs. Cleveland will enjoy more latitude in such respects than did Miss Cleveland, and that she will at least attend the large New-Year's receptions at the houses of the Cabinet officers. The President's sister, when questioned on this subject soon after the wedding, said: "Of course she will go to some entertainments outside of the White House; why shouldn't she? She is young and fond of dancing; and, as she went to Europe immediately after leaving school, has seen nothing of that kind of society or gay life. It will be her first season, and she ought to have everything that belongs to that."

A Shadow Boat.

Under my keel another boat,
Sails as I sail, floats as I float;
Silent and dim and mystic still,
It steals through that weird nether-world,
Mocking my power, though at my will
The foam before its prow is curled,
Or calm it lies, with canvas furled.

Vainly I peer, and fain would see
What fantom in that boat may be;
Yet half I dread, lest I with ruth
Some ghost of my dead past divine,
Some gracious shape of my lost youth,
Whose deathless eyes once fixed on mine
Would draw me downward through the brine!
—*Arlo Bates.*

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector or in any capacity in a wholesale or retail store. Can furnish security and good reference. F 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in bookkeeping, shorthand, caligraph and typewriting. Best testimonials given. Address OTTO MAYER, 444 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN from the East wishes a position with a hardware firm. Best of references. Address F 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT WRITER of advertisements for any line of business offers his services for a moderate remuneration. Communications confidential. F 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK NIGHTS FROM 7 p. m. to midnight by a thorough young business-man. Best references furnished. Address F 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG man; speaks German and Scandinavian; about hotel or saloon. Good reference. F 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher of experience, owning caligraph. Address 275 Washington-boulevard.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD NORwegian girl to do general housework. 778 Dania-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; city or country. References. 224 Elm-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork by a strong girl; good, plain work, washing and ironing; 673 37th-st. No postals; call three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK, city or country. Address F 88, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls to cook or general housework and second girl. Call Thursday at 296 Chicago-av., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND laundress. References. 175 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. CALL at 2126 Michigan-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND light second work, or care of child; would travel. References required. Address F 14, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWING TO DO at home. 2806 Dearborn-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PREMIER CUTTER, fitter, designer, formerly with Worth, Paris, Mrs. Connelly, Arnold & Constable, New York; lately returned from Europe; wedding trousseaus, dinner and carriage gowns, fine tailor-made suits, cloaks, and wraps; for families, $4 a day. H G 44, Tribune.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL AS nurse or second girl. Please call at 389 West Chicago-av., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS INfant's nurse; bottle baby preferred. Call at 224 Elm-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PARTIES NEEDING good Scandinavian or German female help. G. DUSKE, 138 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN AND SWEDish girls for housework; waiting for places. 3456 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs. MRS. SOVKI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RECEPTION ROOM; several years' experience in crayon portraits and finishing in the city. Address F 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—COMPETENT OFFICE MAN; MUST be experienced in Board of Trade books. F 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER in a produce commission business. Must have some experience and good references. F 79, Tribune.

WANTED—TWO EXPERT BOOKKEEPERS having had experience with building and loan associations. Address O Z 230, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SCANDINAVIAN DRUG CLERK, speaking English. Must come well recommended. Address H C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN FOR ONE month; answer, showing handwriting; will make pay satisfactory. F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OFFICE, YOUNG MAN WHO CAN deposit $800. F 19, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE; A POLicy writer; must at same time be a stenographer and typewriter; a competent person can secure a permanent situation. Apply in own handwriting to F 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN STEnographer co-operative association; correspondence solicited. For full particulars apply to C. L. SCROGGS, Genl. Sec., Suite 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—NO. 1 MEN WITH ESTABLISHED special-order shirt trade on the road for Jan. 1. S. F. Cone Shirt Co., 200 Clark-st.

WANTED—BY A ST. LOUIS JOBBING HOUSE, salesman to travel in Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas who is thoroughly acquainted with steam fitting and hardware trade. Only a man of experience and who can furnish best reference wanted. Address JOBBER, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT 15 years old for office work. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, F 83, Tribune.

WANTED—ACTIVE BOY IN AN INSURANCE office; one who can run a printing-press. Address F 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—FOREMAN—A FIRST-CLASS THIMble-skein molder to act as foreman for small skein foundry; must be practical and thoroughly understand the business. Apply to CHERRY, MORROW & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN IN A boiler shop. Address F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF OUR MANTEL department an experienced cabinetmaker; good wages paid; this is a fine opportunity for the right man. Apply to C. J. L. Meyer & Sons Co., North Pier, foot of Michigan-st.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER — GOOD striper. METROPOLITAN CAB CO., 45 W. Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL NEWSPAPER MAN, who can furnish required references from employer, desirous of going into the country, can learn of an opportunity by addressing H. M. C., Sherman House.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, EARNEST MAN located outside big cities to represent, in his State, a responsible house; good salary. References. Manufacturer Supt., Lock-Box 1,565, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS IN THIS city and State for a first-class Eastern mutual assessment insurance association; liberal commission contract made with good men. Address INSURANCE, P.-O. Box 615, Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO SELL AND buy suits and overcoats made to order on the installment plan. References required. Address E 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN TREASURER FOR THEATRE company; salary $20 per week; must have $200. Address HARINGTON, 108 E. Washington, Room 2.

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN TO REPRESENT Hills Standard Book Co., 103 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN WITH $200 cash, immediately, to locate in fine cash office business 300 miles away wholesaling goods we manufacture; $100 monthly salary and commission; money well secured. JOSIAH T. HAIR, 106 Fifth-av., R. 8.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER TO pack silverware. Must bring good references as to honesty. Apply to LAPP & FLERSHEM, 81 State-st.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN OR WOMAN MAKing less than $70 per week should investigate our new and only practical plan of making money. Persons who are alive to favorable opportunities need not want if they will but make an effort. $1 samples free. Merrill M'f'g. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework in an American family. Must be a good cook and well recommended. Apply at 505 La Salle-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRLS TO DO GENERal housework in a family of three adults; good wages. References. Call at 1206 Oakwood-boulevard.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 3854 Lake-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; NO WASHing or ironing. References required. Apply at 2027 Prairie-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—PRESSERS AND MACHINE GIRLS on shop pants. 413 West Chicago-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE EXPERIENCED IN THE care of babies. 245 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET; WORK CAN be taken home; city or country; instructions given. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN IN city or country to take light work at their homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown M'f'g Co., 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5,170.

WANTED—FIVE SMART, ACTIVE WOMEN. Room 25, 88 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES—LOWEST RATES—ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES, ETC.,
By the
SECURITY LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,
127 La Salle-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

ADVERTISER WILL GIVE AN INTEREST IN a valuable invention for a loan of $250. F 85, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines, and same bought. Send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, AND other sums—On city or good suburban real estate. Money on hand; no delay.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN
WITHOUT COMMISSION
at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS, Loan, and Building Association, 153 La Salle-st.—Call and arrange for money to build a home, to pay off your mortgage, or to buy real estate; easy monthly payments.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON IMproved real estate for five or ten years at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate (or Hyde Park) in sums to suit. JOHN D. PARKER, Room 49 Parker Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—WONDERFUL NEW undergarment; sight sales; large profits. Mrs. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS FOR A SPECIALTY; selling rapidly. Call and see it. Room 33, 115 Adams-st.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR A GOOD PAYING business. Call at the Illinois Electro Photo Enlarging Co., 407 West Madison-st. J. B. HAMPTON, State Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES OF EXPERIENCE CAN be employed in all cases. Strictly confidential. G. W. WEEKS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
3419 Wabash-av., 2-story basement and attic stone-front; low rent.
2029 Indiana-av., a fine, large, detached residence, 17 rooms; elegant location for first-class boarding-house; barn; rent reduced.
3438 South Park-av., a large octagon stone-front residence, will be put in attractive order for reliable tenant; 2-story brick barn; 14 rooms; rent low.
3631 Vincennes-av., 14-room stone-front; has lately been papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
3726 Lake-av., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, furnace and gas-fixtures; in good order; $40.
3648 Vincennes-av., 10-room stone-front; papered, painted, and calcimined throughout; can be had at the low rental of $40.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., containing 16 rooms; all modern conveniences; suitable for boarding-house. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED TEN-room modern house, 3361 Indiana-av.; very choice; immediate possession and low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark, Room 12.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
519 and 526 Carroll-av., 3-story and basement stone fronts, 10 rooms, $25.
628 West Adams-st.—14-room brick; good location for renting rooms; to May 1; a bargain at $40.
298 Irving-place—10-room brick in attractive order; $25.
238 Ogden-av., 8-room bricks, in good order, rent reduced balance of year.
311 Clybourn-place, near rolling-mills, 5-room frame cottage, $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—160 ASHLAND-AV., AN ELEGANT private residence in perfect repair; owner's business takes him out of the city; will rent for a term of years to responsible party; rent to next May nominal. For further information or permit to see premises apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
NEW—428½ La Salle-av.—The last one of three elegant stone and brick fronts; finished in hardwood; all modern appointments; no reasonable offer to next May will be refused.
390 La Salle-av.—Brownstone front; this house will be handsomely papered and put in perfect repair, and rented at the exceptionally low rate of $75.
106 Delaware-place—2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, near Water-Works, $25.
415 Seminary-av.—12-room brick; will be put in good repair; only $25.
New—Wrightwood-av., second door west of Clark—2-story and cellar brick, 10 rooms, south front.
1331 Wrightwood-av.—2-story frame 10-room; low to good tenant; could be rented in flats; keys at 1335.
70 Florence-av. (Lake View), 5-room cottage, $16.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.: Three 11-room and three 9-room houses on Eugenie-st., one block from Lincoln Park; elegant hardwood finish; everything first-class; rents, $57.50 to $70 per month.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSES 192 AND 216 DEARborn-av.; possession Jan. 1. Apply 192 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—COZY 8-ROOM HOUSE. BATH, LAUNdry, good order and neighborhood. Rent $45. 270 Illinois-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NO. 4135 BERKELEY-AV., NEW, modern 8-room house; furnace, bath, cemented cellar, etc., within two blocks of station; furnished, $45; unfurnished, $30. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS CORner Walcott and Sunnyside-avs., Ravenswood, one block from station; house in good order; marble mantels, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc. Apply at first house south.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—104 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., 6-ROOM flat; hot and cold water, bath, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, WITH BATH, GAS, closet, etc., in the Waltham, 3709 State-st.; $16 to good tenant.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. corner Madison and Sangamon-sts:
Flats from $12 up in elegant stone-front building, West Madison-st., between Throop and Ada, with all modern improvements, janitor, etc.
12 S. Morgan-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms, $20.
41 South Sangamon-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $30.50.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE ATWATER BLOCK, 353 to 367 West Van Buren-st., 7 rooms each; all conveniences; finished in hardwood and handsomely papered, at $25 and $30 per month. Keys in store 367.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
529 Marshfield-av., near Twelfth-st., new 8 room flats, $18 to $23.
111 North Paulina-st., 1st floor, 5 rooms, $12.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Six-room flat, 376 West Madison-st.; papered and decorated; all modern conveniences. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Room 5, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., FLATS, 7 AND 8 rooms, newly papered, etc.; rent $25 and $30.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM FLAT, 437 WEST LAKE-ST., in complete order, only $22.50 per month.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 4-ROOM FLAT IN THE Hyde, southeast corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.; $16 to responsible party. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 8-ROOM FLAT AT REduced rent til May 1; every convenience. 490 Congress-st.

TO RENT—A SIX-ROOM FLAT, 74 HAMILTON-av. Apply to BARNES & PARISH, 159 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN THE DETROIT APARTMENT Building, 207 and 209 La Salle-av. (just completed); only one of these elegant 8-room flats left; Flat C, 2d floor, $47.50; halls lighted and cleaned. Janitor, in basement, will show it.
365 North Clark-st., 7-room flat, 2d floor, all conveniences, $30.
333 Garfield-av., 3 rooms, 3d floor, $7.
909 North Clark-st., second flat, 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
975 North Clark-st., first flat (corner), 6 rooms, in good order, $25.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Telephone 212. 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY-FINISHED FLATS, 7 rooms, besides bath-room and closets, bay windows and balcony, gas fixtures, etc., Oak and Clark-sts. Inquire in drug store. Also a few nice rooms for physician.

TO RENT—NICE FLATS IN THE ST. BENEDICT Apartment Building, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; special low prices; janitor, steam heat, and all conveniences. W. F. LUBEKE, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. COR. Washington and Dearborn-sts.: Three elegantly hardwood finished flats: two at 674 Wells-st., at $37.50 each, and one at 843 North Clark-st., at $40; 7 and 8 rooms; gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—A NEW AND MODERN NINE-ROOM flat with heat, etc. Apply to janitor, 295 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—WANTED, A NICE COUPLE TO TAKE the housekeeping part of a flat (furnished); rent very reasonable to the right party. Call at 16 Maple-st., Flat E, North Side. References required.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, WITH BATH, ETC., at 265 Wells-st.; low rent to good tenant.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAS AN ELEgant suite and one single room, furnished, without board. References required. Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st. Address C 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED REAR ROOM IN private family; very desirable for man and wife or one or two gents; with or without board; all conveniences. Reference required. 3306 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED front parlor and single room.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ALCOVE room, square and single room, location unsurpassed; terms moderate. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$25—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS FURnished for housekeeping. 3521 Grand-boulevard.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED WARM FRONT rooms. 10 Peck-court, near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 CONNECTING ROOMS, TOgether or separate, with or without board, at 302 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1336 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE and other rooms; low rates to permanent parties.

TO RENT—2946 PRAIRIE-AV.—HANDSOME ALcove for gentleman; homelike and pleasant; terms very reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT alcove room with or without board to one or two gentlemen at 2977 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2431 PRAIRIE-AV., NICE BACK PARlor cheap; all conveniences.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; GAS, hot and cold water, and bath. 512 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—55 PINE-ST., A WARM, ROOM WITH all modern improvements, for one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—91 DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite; very reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS CONNECTing; very nice; gas, heat, and bath. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—71 PINE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove front room, second floor; suitable for two or three gentlemen.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST FLOOR CONNECTING front rooms, furnished, bath, private family; $25. 108 North State-st., near Ontario.

TO RENT—203 DEARBORN-AV.; NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT DOUBLE BRICK store at 284 and 286 W. Madison-st. Best business location on the West Side for any kind of business. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st., Partridge's.

TO RENT—355 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., GOOD store for retail business; 3 living rooms in rear; only $35. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON MADISON-ST., MONroe-st., Wabash-av., Fifth-av., and other good business streets.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 14.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 194 CLARK-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 DEARBORN-ST., NEW and elegant offices, single or en suite. Water and steam heat in every room; passenger and freight elevators. The above building has been entirely renovated and refitted throughout, and will be occupied hereafter as a first-class office building. Prices low to good tenants.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES IN the Exchange Building, Van Buren-st., near Board of Trade; exceptional inducements offered.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, CHEAP. 17 PORTLAND Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN PLEASANT OFFICE on Clark-st., opposite Court House; steam heat and gas. Address F 59, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PART OF STEAM-HEATED OFFICE, with telephone service. Room 35, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—FINE LOFTS, WITH POWER, FOR manufacturing. CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—LOFTS ON WABASH-AV., MADISON-st., Monroe-st., and other good business streets.
CHAS. A. SEYMOUR & CO., 149 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, the entire building 199 to 201 Van Buren-st., 44x100; wide alley. The upper floor is well rented, leaving for occupancy 3 floors and basement. A very low rental can be negotiated for two years from next May. Parties looking for this kind of property will do well to investigate.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 50X100 EACH, WITH power and steam heat, suitable for any kind of manufacturing; splendid light. Apply to ROTH & McMAHON, corner Clinton and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—LOFTS, STORES, AND BASEMENT; plenty of room, light, and power. Inquire of R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS, 220-232 Kinzie-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT 40X100 OR LARGER, steam elevator and heat, for manufacturing purposes, but no power required; state location and price; 3 years' lease desired. F 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY A YOUNG married couple, on the South Side; centrally located. Address, giving price, etc., F 62, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE ROOM, HEATed; suitable for two or four gents; also front hall room, with hot and cold water; board if desired.

207 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with good board; very reasonable; close to cars.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room for two, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE and single rooms with board.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, at moderate rates.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND OTHER rooms, with board; day boarders taken.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2226 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OR alcove rooms; with or without board; gas and bath; references exchanged.

2256 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE AND ONE single room, nicely furnished and well heated, with superior board; moderate.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, superior table; Highest city references.

3221 INDIANA-AV. — TWO NICELY FURnished rooms with good table board, at very reasonable terms; single and double.

3619 LAKE-AV.—BOARD AND NICELY-FURnished rooms; convenient to steam and cable cars; terms reasonable.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; day-boarders accommodated.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room, well heated.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms, with board.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOM AND BOARD. Large front alcove.

248 OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM; SECOND floor; also one on third floor; thoroughly heated; excellent table board.

274 LA SALLE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, well heated, closet, hot and cold water; first-class board.

278 CHESTNUT-PLACE—PLEASANT ROOMS with good board, heat, and gas; terms moderate.

363 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, BOTH large and small; excellent table. Every attention will be given to make this a desirable home. Call early and select your room. Every room warmed.

406 EAST SUPERIOR-ST.—TO RENT—HANDsomely furnished front alcove and south front room to two gentlemen, with board; all modern conveniences; private family. References.

WEST SIDE.

536 WEST ADAMS-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with every modern improvement; with or without board; in family of two adults.

HOTELS.

BELMONT HOTEL—$1 PER DAY, ROOM AND meals. Only good one-dollar hotel in Chicago. 175 and 177 South Halsted-st.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., HAVING changed hands and thoroughly renovated, will be run as a first-class hotel at reduced rates. Special inducements to permanent boarders.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORLEANS—MRS. McFARLAND HAS REmoved from 192 Julia-st. to the large brown-stone residence, 249 Camp-st., formerly occupied by the Harmony Club. Guests will find large and elegantly furnished apartments, single or en suite. Cuisine the best the market affords.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations. The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN—A COMFORTABLE room and board in central location; will pay $20 a month. F 84, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION OF CAREFUL, CRITICAL BUYERS
IS CALLED TO OUR
Large Stock of
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS,
in Rich Casings of
Rosewood, Mahogany, and French Walnut.
REASONABLE PRICES,
FAVORABLE TERMS.

We have taken the following Second-Hand Pianos in exchange for new instruments, and will offer them for sale Monday, Dec. 6, at the following prices:

SQUARES.

1 Fisher	$ 50
1 Newton	85
2 Emerson	$150, 175
1 Chickering	150
1 Callenberg & Vanpel	135
1 Kimball	140
3 Hallet & Davis	$150, 175, 200

UPRIGHTS.

Kimball	$150, 180
1 Bauer	150
2 Emerson	$175, 200
2 Hallet & Davis	$250, 275

Several Second-Hand Organs....$15, 25, 35, 50
Time Payments received.
New pianos to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ADAM SCHAAF—
CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Manufactured in Chicago.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
PRICES LOW. PAYMENTS EASY.
We have also a fine selection of first-class Eastern-made pianos in French Walnut, Rosewood, and EBONIZED CASES AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Uprights and Squares of standard makers, good as new.
PRICES: $75, $100, $125, $150, AND $175 EACH.
Payments made to suit all purchasers.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
$4 and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Organs, $30, $45, $60, and $75 each on easy payments.
N. B.—Please take notice. Every instrument sold by me is fully warranted to be as represented. Warerooms open evenings.
PIANOS MOVED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Pianos to Rent or Exchange.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIANO cheap, on account of leaving the city. 350 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—AN ELEGANT UPright piano. Please call. 465 Washington-boulevard.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT.
Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase.
ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS AND ORGANS
possess the highest excellence,
—including not only—
the best attainments common to all
First-class Instruments,
but also
Special Improvements of the Highest Value
found only in the
Mason & Hamlin Instruments.
Sold for Cash or on Easy Payments.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

UNTIL SOLD WE WILL CLOSE OUT FOLLOWing second-hand pianos, all bargains:
SQUARES.
1 Haines Bros., all in perfect condition.
1 Hazelton Bros., warranted five years.
1 Miller, cheap for beginners.
1 Steinway, extra fine tone.
1 Gilbert & Co., rich rosewood case.
1 F. C. Lighte & Co., all carved legs.
UPRIGHTS.
1 Billings & Co., cabinet grand, three strings.
1 Stultz & Bauer, cabinet grand, three strings.
1 Gibbs & Co., cabinet grand, three strings.
GRANDS.
1 elegant Weber concert grand.
1 Henry F. Miller parlor grand.
Terms cash or monthly payments.
LEWIS, NEWELL & GIBBS, 148 and 150 Wabash-av.
Large stock new pianos for holidays.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing on Randolph-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin; pays 9 per cent net; price $50,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BUSIness building and lot on Fifth-av., between Madison and Adams, 40x115; pays 9 per cent net; price $60,000. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN BUSINESS CENTRE—5-STORY building at a low price. Owner, 105 Washington-st., Room 54.

FOR SALE—TO INVESTORS—BLOCK OF 7 NEW residences in good location; all rented to desirable tenants, and pays over 11 per cent. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS—
NOS. 4031, 4033, 4035, 4037, AND 4039 PRAIRIE-AV., Elegant pressed-brick front 10-room dwellings; elegant reception hall and parlors (hardwood stairs), chambers, etc.; furnace, gas-fixtures, laundries, etc. Will sell below the market price if sold at once.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—GREATEST CHANCE EVER OFfered, only $550 to $700 for best South Side avenue lots; streets improved; close to both steam and cable cars; no humbug; the owners are non-residents; want to sell. T. P. KEEFE, 146 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY store-front building and lot No. 200 Fourth-av., at a bargain.
LEWIS UMLAUF,
89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — RHODES-AV. — A NEW, modern, and most desirable stone front house; well rented to good tenant until May, 1888.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., running to Third-av., at $900.
HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3309 RHODES-AV.—NEW STONE-front house, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, most modern plans, every improvement; go see it.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., Fine new 2-story and cellar pressed brick house, with two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main story; main story finished in hardwood, second story nutwood oil finish, having furnace and all the latest modern appliances; lot 25x125 feet; for sale at a bargain.
WM. A. MERIGOLD,
183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD — AT A sacrifice—40x179 feet in the best residence portion of the street.
HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MICHIGAN - AV. RESIDENCE, stone front, near 32d-st.; well rented to desirable tenants; 25-foot lot; price low; easy terms.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RAREST INVESTMENT IN BOARD of Trade district; fine A1 office building over 100 feet square; ten stories; rented for 15 per cent on price; $500,000. HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-FLAT BUILDING, WELL rented, east of Indiana-av. Terms to suit.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 54.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN DOUGLAS PARK real estate. Those very fine new brick cottages, stone cellars, of 10 rooms each, bath, hot and cold water, gas, arranged so that they can be used by two families, lots 28x133, on West 15th-st., Nos. 1199, 1205, 1207, 1211; price $3,100. Also those new 2-story flats, all modern conveniences, Nos. 1202 and 1204 West 15th-st.; price $4,000. Also the fine 2-story houses Nos. 390 and 392 Flournoy-st., containing 12 rooms and attic; price $3,300. The above property is first-class, in a good neighborhood, and rapidly increasing in value, and easily accessible by both steam and street cars, and will be sold on terms to suit. THOS. M. CROWLY, Owner and Builder, 1225 West Fifteenth-st., or SAMUEL KERR, 189 La Salle-st., where photographs of buildings can be seen.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE IN THREE FLATS, renting for $90, near Sangamon and Monroe-sts., $8,250.
House, barn, and lot, Aberdeen-st., near Adams; $4,500.
Stone-front house and lot, Washington-boulevard, near Paulina; $8,000.
Store building and lot, Twelfth-st., near Loomis; $6,750.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Madison and Sangamon-sts.

FOR SALE—116 AND 118 WEST POLK, 50X118; brick; any terms you want.
HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X117, WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, near Wood-st., with party wall on east and west sides, at a bargain. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. cor. Madison and Sangamon-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ACRES—BY WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.:
5¼ acres lying near 61st., between I. C. R. R. and Stony Island-av.
10 acres on 67th-st., east of State.
8¾ acres on 61st-st., Englewood; also 3¾ acres.
5 acres at Jeffre's Station on Illinois Central R. R.
15¼ acres in Sec. 28, 38, 14; convenient to station to C. & R. I. R. R.
19 acres near depot, C. & R. I. R. R., near 95th-st.
2¼ acres at Western Springs, on C., B. & Q. R. R.
25 acres lying near lake shore at Rogers Park.
5 acres in Sec. 4, 37, 14.
5 acres, n. w. corner Sacramento-square and Central Park-boulevard.
A large list of property, improved and unimproved, can always be seen at my office.
WM. A. MERIGOLD,
183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—
We are just completing five new 9-room houses corner 57th-st. and Kimbark-av., four blocks west of depot at South Park, on Illinois Central Railroad; they have stone and brick basement, furnaces, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, electric bells; lot 35-foot front; price low; little cash, balance same as rent.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17,
Or 5737 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOUR LOTS ON PIERCE-st. and eight lots on Forty-third-st., between the Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av.; also eight lots on Vincennes-av. which we intend to close out at a bargain.
Lots on Pierce-st. $40 per foot.
Lots on Forty-third-st. $50 per foot.
Lots on Vincennes-av. $60 per foot.
Terms—One-third cash, balance one, two, and three years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—IF YOU ARE looking for a lovely house for a home look at the four new houses with all modern conveniences and large lots, streets macadamized, sewer, water, and gas, situated on Dickey-st., just south of 63d-st. Agent there every day this week to show them.
L. A. GILBERT,
97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—13 ACRES OF land, 3¼ miles from court-house here; price $12,000; will bring double the money by selling in lots.
CHARLES KUHN,
720 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, WELL-PAYING, FIRST-class hotel in Chicago's most popular suburb, at a decided bargain, on easy terms.
HENRY SHARON, 226 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BIG, BIG, BARGAIN AT HIGHland Park, ten acres nicely located between depot and lake, for only $3,500. D. M. ERSKINE, JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD RESIDENCE. VERY desirable 2-story frame house substantially built, brick and stone foundations, on Sixty-first-st., in most desirable part of the town. Lot 60x150 feet; south front. Price $5,000, on very easy terms. WM. A. MERIGOLD, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—VACANT lots, acres, residences. Buyers looking for investments are invited to look over choice list. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW, CHOICE CORNER ON Sheffield-av. at a bargain. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PIECE OF ACRE PROPerty in Cook County—40 acres in Sec. 2, T. 36, R. 14, Town of Thornton, one-third mile from Calumet River; $110 per acre.
JAMES A. McLANE,
Room 40, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR FORTY-NINTH-st., west front, 100 feet; vacant; bargain. 17 Portland Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—EUREKA PLANTATION—SITUATED in the Parish of St. Landry, nine miles from Washington, La., four miles from steamboat navigation, and four miles from Southern Pacific Railroad; 2,600 acres—500 susceptible of immediate cultivation, and wire-fenced; woodland consisting of every variety of oak, gum, ash, hickory, and cypress; drains admirably, and is adapted to cane, cotton, and corn, and peculiarly well situated for stock-raising. Improvements, such as dwelling, steam-gin, grits, and saw-mill, cabins, stables, etc.
GEORGE DENEGRE,
New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 700 ACRES IN BUREAU Co., Ill., no better grain and stock farm in the State; large orchards and abundance of small fruits. Houses, cattle sheds, and granaries complete. Well watered and near railroad stations; can be divided into two or three farms if desired. I will sell much below real value, and easy terms. Address owner, S. P. McINTOSH, Ohio, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM; FINELY IMproved; 1¼ miles from station; 7 miles from Kankakee; will take in part payment good improved Chicago property.
MARTIN LEWIS, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL ORANGE GROVE adjoining one of the nicest towns in Florida; will be sold for cash at most any price, as owner must have money. Address F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD DAKOTA lands, improved or unimproved, in tracts of from 80 to 640 acres, near town and railroad. Will sell on long time or trade for good Northern property. Address Box 4, Winamac, Ind.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES TIMBER LAND, WASHington County, Mo., at half-price. Owner must sell. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA AND KANSAS LANDS and farms to lease; can do you good. 17 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW $30,000 RESIDENCE ON North Side for smaller house and cash. 17 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND CITY LOTS FOR established grocery and meat market or good business. DEWITT, 250 South State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID OPENING FOR a wide-awake man with $650 to become partner in a well-paying business in large city at Missouri River. References given and required. OSCAR ODELINS, 209 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 TO join owner in working and selling a fine developed mine, with good mill and improvements; all ready to start up; a fortune is assured to the right party. Investigation solicited. Address F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $300 AND SERVices in established office business. Call at Room 8, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN TO TAKE interest in manufacturing business, well established. F 53, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 52-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 35-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN, 200 East Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO ASSOCIATE HIMself as partner in a manufacturing business, clothing preferred; will furnish $25,000 cash capital, with a large business acquaintance, and is willing to travel at times. Address, with full particulars, F 17, Tribune office.

A GENERAL VARIETY STORE FOR SALE—Lady could attend; will require from $300 to $500 cash; receipts average $80 per week; profit 33 per cent; rent low, with three splendid living rooms. Location 836 West Madison-st.

A YOUNG BUSINESS-MAN ABLE TO FURNISH good bonds desires to meet a party who will advance money to be loaned on chattels; profits to be divided. F 86, Tribune office.

CORSET FACTORY AND MATERIAL FOR SALE—The best plant of the kind in Chicago. Inquire of HENRY J. MACFARLAND, Assignee, A. S. Gage & Co., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WORTH OF STOCK IN ONE OF the safest manufacturing concerns in Chicago, paying good dividends and increasing every year; or will trade for improved or unimproved real estate near Drexel-boulevard trains, between Prairie and Vincennes-avs. Address E 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment; cheap for cash. Inquire at store, 3708 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—RANCH IN FISHER COUNTY, TEX., 10,000 head of cattle, and camp outfit. B. F. FOX, Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—STONE YARD AND VACANT MANufactory. 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—FINE GROCERY, COMplete running order; established trade; excellent location; West Side; a bargain. F 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE ON BEST BUSINESS street on North Side, good opening for young man; low rent. Address F 4, Tribune office.

WANT TO BUY AN INTEREST IN A CHICAGO fire-insurance agency by a reliable young man; practical in the business. Address, confidential, E 64, Tribune office.

WANT TO INVEST $1,000 FOR GOOD PAYing specialty in city. F 6, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY A SALOON, POOL TABLE, and stock; established seven years. CLARKE & CO., Room 30, 159 La Salle.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN easy and good paying business. F 65, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN THE BEST business for the money in the city; investigate. WELCH & CO., 194 South Clark-st.

$1,500—A FIRST-CLASS COAL BUSINESS will be sacrificed owing to ill-health of owner who must leave this climate at once. Investigate. Address F 16, Tribune office.

$1,500 TO $2,500 TO INVEST IN HARDWARE business; half or whole interest; city. F 7, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE WHO CAN GIVE ANY INformation in regard to the accident at Adams-st. bridge Tuesday evening, will do a great kindness to a helpless sufferer by addressing F. N. GAGE, 174 Market-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE OVERCOAT, $10.00; seven different styles ordered for $30.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS A SATIN-LINED CUStom made overcoat (imported Shetland) ordered for $48.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$25.00 FOR A SCHNABLES CAMEL hair custom made overcoat, satin lined throughout, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE SUITS IN SACKS and frocks; elegant assortment to select from; prices from $9.00 to $25.00; worth $18.00 to $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel Building, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL — CUSTOM MADE PANTALOONS; nobby styles; prices from $3.00 to $9.00; worth $6.00 to $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel Building, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—REEFER COATS AND VESTS, CUStom made, from $8.00 to $20.00; worth from $16.00 to $40.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel Building, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$15 BUYS AN IMPORTED CHINchilla overcoat, custom-made, ordered for $30. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$20 BUYS AN IMPORTED KERSEY overcoat, custom-made, ordered for $50. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF 2-seated sleighs, Portland swell sides, new and second-hand, prices from $10 up; robes, bells, etc.; sleighs and cutters to let by the day or week, or for the season, cheap. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SIDE-spring top buggy (nearly new), good harness; cost $275; will sell for $100 cash. Rear of 21 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, EXTENSION TOP, SECond hand; very cheap. GILLETT, 44 Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED—I WILL WINTER A LIMited number of horses with my own at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove, 17 miles from city; prime upland hay and grain; a well sheltered run of 300 acres of blue-grass; warm barns and ground floors. Terms moderate. Horses taken from and returned to city free of charge. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

HORSES WINTERED IN OPEN OR BOX STALLS, clay floors; tame barn hay; 10 years' experience and references; railroad station on farm. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

WANTED—2-SEAT SLEIGH, WITH HARNESS; will trade ladies' gold hunting-case watch and neck-chain. Address F 54, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

FREE—MRS. W. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, BORN with double veil, gives your mother's name before marriage; ladies' consultation free, personally or by letter; gents charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

MRS. FRANKS CAN BE CONSULTED AT 14 Laflin-st.; take Madison-st. cars.

MAMIE BELL, CLAIRVOYANT, 407 WEST Madison-st., upper flat.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER, gives names; cures rheumatism. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, third floor.

MRS. WEBSTER, CLAIRVOYANT, TELLS PRESent and future, 178 South State-st., Room 9.

INSTRUCTION.

PRACTICAL LECTURE ON COOKING THIS (Thursday) afternoon at 2:30, at New England Church, corner Dearborn-av. and Delaware-place (entrance on Delaware-place). Menu: Cream of Celery Soup, Smothered Oysters on Toasted Crackers, Salmon Croquettes, Prune Pudding. Admission 50 cents. N. B.—Each one bring napkin, spoon, notebook, and pencil.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Business houses supplied with stenographers. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP BALANCE OF THIS month—One fine burglar-proof bank chest with time-lock; several sets of vault doors and time-locks at half price; also a number of Hall, Diebold, and Herring safes at greatly reduced prices. We carry a large assortment of the justly-celebrated Chicago Safe & Lock Co.'s safes, the best in the market. See us before you buy. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopt infants.

WEARING APPAREL.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS MADE TO ORDER ON the installment plan. References required. Address F 90, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

PATENTS PROCURED; FEES REDUCED TO $5. Call or write. U. S. Patent Agency, Room 58, 94 La Salle-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 309 South Clark-st.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING VERY REASONABLE AT FARLEY'S, 182 Wabash-av. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN UNFORTUNATE WOMAN WITH A BABY without any means of support wishes to give her child to any respectable parties that will adopt it as their own. For further information call at 213 West Erie-st.

ADIRONDACK BALSAM—ADIRONDACK BALsam boughs, fresh from the tree, for pillows or other uses, in any quantity. Apply to OLLIE ABEL Jr., Elizabethtown, N. Y.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR VApor, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

FREE TREATMENT TO ALL; MIND-HEALING; 10 to 12 a. m. W. H. PINKHAM, C. S., 632 West Harrison-st., Chicago.

RESERVED SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT THE Chicago Music Co., 148 and 150 Wabash-av., for the grand concert given under the auspices of the Chicago Musical College at Central Music-Hall, Tuesday evening, Dec. 14.

SEAL GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER, UNDER my own supervision; elegant styles. I can please you. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—INFORMATION—ANY ONE WHO knew the firm of C. C. Wells & Co., A. S. Tucker, or Sherman P. Tracy, in 1854, please notify us at once. Will pay for trouble.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—LAMPS, CROCKERY, GLASSware, chandeliers, holiday goods. Great bargains. J. D. MACLEAN, Assignee, 23 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STOVES AT MORTGAGE SALE—Large lot of cooking and heating stoves, furniture, and crockery. 355 West Randolph-st.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WILL SELL cheap complete housekeeping outfit, with lease of pleasant flat. Address F 3, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 8 TO 10 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 80, AND 85 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1876 for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 679.

PANIC AMONG THE OIL DEALERS.

A Sudden Drop in Prices Sends Several Firms to the Wall.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8.—There was another panic at the Oil Exchange this morning, and prices dropped to 66⅝ cents, a decline of 13 cents since the opening yesterday. The oil trade in this city are entirely at sea, and old dealers who passed safely through the great break of 1882, and still later the panic following the failure of the Penn Bank in 1884, unite in saying that never in their recollection was demoralization so complete. No one seems able to give a satisfactory explanation for the sudden break, and the fear of a still further decline is written plainly on the faces of all. A number of the local banks are now calling in their oil loans, and others refuse to accept them without heavy margins. This, it is thought, will have a tendency to check speculation. The market opened feverish at 72¾ cents, and, after hovering in that neighborhood for some time, suddenly broke, and in a few minutes values had fallen off to 66⅝ cents. A slight reaction then followed and at noon 69 was bid, with no disposition manifested to take any large blocks at those figures. At that hour all the sheets had passed the clearing-house but that of C. S. Leslie, and 152,000 barrels of oil were sold under the rule to meet his contracts. The amount of his failure is not known, but it is estimated that his loss will average six cents per barrel. Secretary Barbour of the exchange says the loss on oil up to last night, since last Saturday, will aggregate $3,000,000. Jacob H. Walters, an old dealer, failed shortly after 12 o'clock. His shortage was only $160, and 3,000 barrels of his oil was sold to cover the indebtedness. He will be able to resume at once. In the afternoon considerable strength was developed and prices rallied to 70¼, closing firm at 70. Toward the closing hour dealers in Oil City began buying heavily, and this had the effect of stiffening values here and elsewhere. A feeling that the worst is over prevails in oil circles this evening, but it will be some time before the trade recovers from the severe shaking sustained here in the last forty-eight hours.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The oil market was panicky again this morning, and at noon had dropped six cents from the opening figure. There were several lots of oil sold under the rule for the account of brokers who were unable to deposit margins. There was a very unsettled feeling in the market. Wall street operators generally believe that the decline was caused by the high rates ruling in the money market. The production, notwithstanding the new wells reported, remains below 10,000 barrels per day. The suspension of Stephen Lane of No. 96 Chambers street and F. Ellison of No. 84 Broadway, both members of the Consolidated Mining and Petroleum Exchange, was officially announced today.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fullerton av, 116 ft e of Western, n f, 48x169 ft, dated March 21, 1885 (A. Crawford to Ernst Jonas)	$ [illegible]
West Polk st, near De Kalb, n f, 24 ft to alley, improved, dated March, 1885 (J. L. Campbell to Thomas and Anderson)	[illegible]
Fairfield av, s of Twelfth st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Dec. 1 (H. F. Scheuermann to H. Fitzgerald)	[illegible]
Blue Island av, 90 ft n of Gurley st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Dec. 6 (Edward Murphy to Charles A. Katz)	[illegible]
West Madison st, near Albany av, s f, 144 7-10x125 ft, dated Nov. 20 (James H. Coleman to John Spry Lumber Company)	[illegible]
Calumet av, s e cor Ray st, w f, 75x125 ft, dated April 28 (est of Hugh B. Ray to John F. Temple)	[illegible]
Calumet av, s e cor Ray st, w f, 27x125 ft, dated Nov. 30 (John F. Temple to James L. Collins)	[illegible]
Girard av, 188 ft s of Waubansia, w f, 24x121 ft, dated Nov. 2 (T. Riehl to F. Jdzikowski)	[illegible]
North Robey st, 82 ft s of Bryson, e f, 25x129 ft, improved, dated Nov. 29 (John Jensen to August Knochenmuss)	[illegible]
Lot on court near Black Hawk st and Clybourn av, e f, 28x176 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Mathias Seimetz to Maria C. Seimetz)	[illegible]
Hawthorn av, s w cor Bees st, e f, 330 ft to river, dated June 21 (Chicago Land Company to Charles Means)	[illegible]
Carl st, 16 ft w of La Salle av, s f, 24x107 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Master in Chancery to William Schick)	[illegible]
Ashland av, 140 ft n of Bloomingdale road, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Simon McMahon to Amalia Kusting)	[illegible]
Austin av, 75¾ ft e of Morgan st, s f, 40x116 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Martha M. Allen to Albert W. Storms)	[illegible]
Charles st, 40 ft e of Franklin, in rear, 40x55¾ ft, dated Dec. 1 (Benjamin J. Ettelsohn to Michael Bourke)	[illegible]
The premises No. 1814 State st, dated Nov. 3 (Mary A. Howey to Willey B. Holton)	[illegible]
Emerald av, 50 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 7 (Albert Crane to John Kaill)	[illegible]
Stewart av, 120 ft n of Twenty-sixth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 19 (Luke Prendergast to J. T. Armstrong)	[illegible]
Ashland av, 144 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 17, 1881 (C. Counselman to P. and A. Mitchell)	[illegible]
Wallace st, 182 ft n of Thirty-second, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Anton Pichert to J. Liesser)	[illegible]
Lowe av, 100 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 29 (T. H. Fallo to Luke Dan)	[illegible]
Fisk st, 194 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 26x87¾ ft, improved, dated Nov. 12 (John Dworak to Mary Peceny)	[illegible]
Igelhart av, near Twenty-seventh st, w f, 22 9-10x150 ft, dated Dec. 6 (James Crofton to J. P. Tayler)	[illegible]
Western av, 68 ft n of Lubeck st, w f, 28x100 ft, dated Dec. 8 (Robert Christiansen to Sabine Jansen)	[illegible]
Thirty-fifth st, s e cor Stanton av, n f, 100x115 ft, dated Dec. 4 (Bernhard Engel et al. to Genevieve A. Wheeler)	[illegible]
Noble st, 80 ft n of Blanche, w f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb. 9 (G. B. Lewis to Anton Kunath)	[illegible]
West Congress st, n e cor Albany av, s f, 75x171 ft, also 50x153 ft on s e cor, dated Nov. 16 (Edson Keith to Wardell Guthrie)	[illegible]
Shober st, 150 ft n of Hirsch, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (John Jensen to Adolph Stroud)	[illegible]
Western av, 242 ft n of Monroe st, w f, 33x115¾ ft, dated Nov. 22 (Hale & Standish to Romain Blakeslee)	[illegible]
Moore st, 138 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 18 (W. W. Kimball to A. Bohm)	[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Baxter st, 149 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x124 ft, dated July 23 (Olof Nelson to C. W. and S. Anderson)	$ [illegible]
Clark st, s e cor Otto, w f, 29 ft to Otto st, dated July 9 (C. Buckingham to Anthony Schiffer)	[illegible]
Fletcher st, 141 ft w of Racine av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 20 (W. C. Goudy to C. Sommer)	[illegible]
Lyman av, 142 ft s of Wilson, w f, 100x173 ft, dated July 25 (Thomas Lyman to J. R. Leesley)	[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Part of Lot 41, Block 1, McKey's addition, dated Dec. 1 (Thomas F. McKey to Charles C. Landt)	$ [illegible]
School st, 140 ft s of Garfield boulevard, w f, 25x122½ ft, dated Dec. 8 (A. B. Smith to G. A. Young)	[illegible]
Morgan st, 150 ft n of Fifty-second, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 7 (P. Stevens to Thomas Williams)	[illegible]
Ashland av, 46 ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 20 (W. L. Sampson to J. P. Regan)	[illegible]
La Salle st, 300 ft n of Fifty-ninth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1 (A. C. and P. Demens to J. B. Woodruff)	[illegible]
Lots 22 and 23, Block 6, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Nov. 15 (Tracy, Sykes & Porter to G. Sawyer)	[illegible]
Loomis st, 173 ft n of Forty-eighth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 10 (C. R. Walleck to J. and O. Sommer)	[illegible]
Butterfield st, 194 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 25x100 feet, dated Dec. 8 (Robert Berger to R. Hildemann)	[illegible]
Justine st, 348 ft s of Fifty-second, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (C. H. Taylor to L. Bohike)	[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Rockwell st, 119 ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated March 6 (J. C. Cumberland to A. Bachschmidt)	$ [illegible]
Fairview av, 254 ft n of Fullerton, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Dec. 8 (John Jansen to R. Christiansen)	[illegible]

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

William L. Dabney, three-story store and flats, 40x68 feet, Nos. 1052 and 1054 Twelfth street, to cost $12,000.

Frank Bosan, one-story rear addition, 20x27 feet, No. 830 Holt avenue, to cost $600.

Anton Sabuta, two-story flats, 21x60 feet, No. 3224 Wall street, to cost $2,400.

John Thomas, two-story cottage, 20x40 feet, No. 32 Sheldon street, to cost $1800.

O. B. Wilson, six two-story dwellings, 100x54 feet, Nos. 224 to 234 South Hoyne avenue, to cost $12,000.

John T. Dale, one-story addition, 50x21 feet, Nos. 374 and 376 Dearborn avenue, to cost $2,000.

The Colonial Costume Coming.

Philadelphia Press: "I believe it will be not very many years," said the fashionable men's tailor, "till we get into the full Colonial costume."

"Wig, and powder, and all?"

"No, hardly that. But surely the Knickerbockers. Silk hats are getting more and more pointed. These cape-coats will go in at the waist and have the tails slashed. Why not? Can you conceive of a neater costume?"

"Do you really think Knickerbockers will come?"

"I believe they will and, too, the silk hose and the low-cut shoes and silver buckles."